

LUNACY—IRELAND.

THE

SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

(WITH APPENDICES)

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS
(IRELAND),

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1913.

*(Presented in compliance with the Acts 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, sec. 55;
5 & 6 Vic., cap. 123, sec. 35; and 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 107, sec. 23.)*

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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DUBLIN CASTLE

6th July, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Sixty-third Annual Report (with Appendices) of the Inspectors of Lunatics (Ireland), being for the year ending 31st December, 1913.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Inspectors of Lunatics,
Dublin Castle.

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SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL,

AND

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS

IN IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL,
EARL OF ABERDEEN.

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

Lunacy Office,
Dublin Castle, *3rd July, 1914.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour to lay before You our Report on the condition and management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums throughout Ireland, during the year 1913.

The following Summary shows the number and distribution of the insane in Establishments on the 1st January, 1914, as compared with the number and distribution on 1st January, 1913 :—

	On 1st January, 1913.			On 1st January, 1914.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In District and Auxiliary Asylums, ...	11,425	9,733	21,158	11,480	9,844	*21,314
„ Central Asylum, Dundrum, ...	141	21	162	143	23	166
„ Private Asylums, ...	388	492	880	385	501	886
„ Workhouses, ...	934	1,559	2,493	952	1,542	†2,494
Single Chancery and -other Patients in unlicensed Houses, ...	74	72	146	70	79	149
Total, ...	12,962	11,877	24,839	13,030	11,979	25,009

* Sixty-eight of these patients were boarded out in Workhouses from Antrim, Belfast, Banis, and Londonderry Asylums, under the provisions of the Act 38 and 39 Vic., c. 67, s. 9.
† Not including 68 patients as above.

These numbers do not include the insane wandering at large or those residing in private dwellings, with the exception of such cases as are returned to us under the 37th Section of the Act, 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 123, or are under the care of the Lord Chancellor, *i.e.*, Chancery patients.

This summary shows that there was a total increase of 170 during the year—the corresponding increase for the previous year having been 184.

The increase for 1913 was 100 less than the average increase for the preceding ten years, which was 270.

During 1913, an increase took place in all classes—the numbers in District and Auxiliary Asylums having increased by 156; those in Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum, by 4; those in Private Asylums and Institutions for the Insane, by 6; those in Workhouses by 1; and the single patients in unlicensed houses, by 3.

Although, therefore, an all-round increase has to be recorded, it is satisfactory to note that it is a very moderate one, the actual numbers being negligible, except in the case of the District Asylums.

Table I. (Appendix A.), giving the number and distribution of all lunatics under care on the 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1913, shows that in this interval of time an increase of 12,027 has taken place in the total; the inmates of District and Auxiliary Asylums have increased by 12,647; the criminal lunatics in Dundrum Asylum have decreased by 11; the patients in Private Asylums and Institutions have increased by 264; while the pauper lunatics in Workhouses have decreased by 1,019.

We have so far dealt with the number of the insane in institutions or otherwise brought under official registration, but as already stated this does not include all the insane in the country, as a number reside in their own homes or with relatives, or are wandering at large. The general Census is the only means by which we can ascertain the number of the latter classes, who, at the last Census, amounted approximately to 14 per cent. of the total.

Census Returns.

The following statement, taken from the General Report of the Commissioners for the Census of 1911, shows the number of lunatics and idiots in Ireland in 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911, at large, in Asylums, in Prisons, and in Workhouses, as returned in the Census Forms:—

Years.	Lunatics.					Idiots.					Total Lunatics and Idiots
	At large	In Asylums.	In Prisons	In Workhouses	Total.	At large.	In Asylums.	In Prisons	In Workhouses.	Total.	
1851, .	1,073	3,234	378	191	5,074	3,462	272	13	1,129	4,906	9,980
1861, .	1,902	4,613	273	377	7,065	5,675	493	21	984	7,033	14,098
1871, .	1,342	7,141	5	1,274	9,763	5,147	410	2	1,183	6,763	16,526
1881, .	943	7,547	.	1,281	9,771	4,568	1,896	.	2,195	8,659	18,430
1891, .	853	11,265	.	2,787	14,945	4,077	960	.	1,170	6,243	21,188
1901, .	596	16,587	.	2,651	19,834	3,272	763	.	1,181	5,216	25,050
1911, .	1,221	30,893	.	1,589	23,994	2,823	902	.	718	4,443	28,437

It may be pointed out that the difference between the numbers of the *registered* insane given in our Reports and those shown in the Census returns for corresponding years, is owing to the fact that the former are made up to the 1st January, whereas the latter are shown for the date on which the Census was taken, about the end of March, or the beginning of April.

The Age-Distribution of Insanity.

In our last annual Report it was suggested that the increase in the number of first admissions in recent years may be partially ascribable to the fact that the cases of senile mental infirmity, which form a part of the first admissions, represent the senility of a period when the population of Ireland was much larger than at present. Advantage may be taken of the figures furnished by the recent Census to discuss this question further, and to consider at the same time the general bearing of age-distribution upon the incidence of insanity in Ireland.

The population of Ireland in the year 1841 was 8,196,597, and there is reason to believe that it continued to increase further up to about 1845. Then came the famine and its consequences, and by 1851 the number had fallen to 6,574,278, while in 1861 it was 5,798,967, and it has been sinking steadily since (owing chiefly to emigration, but of late years partly to a decreasing birth-rate), until in 1911 it was only 4,390,219. As might have been expected, changes have at the same time taken place in the age-distribution, the result, as shown by the accompanying Table, which covers the fifty-year period from 1861 to 1911, being that whereas the proportion of the population under 20 years of age has fallen from 44.4 to 39.3 per cent., that at 65 and over has risen from 4.7 to 10 per cent. So far as the latter figures are concerned, the probability that a maximum of senility has been reached is indicated by the fall in the numbers for the ages 45-64, which, after increasing from 16.9 per cent. in 1861 to 17.1 in 1901, fell to 15.4 per cent. in 1911. The percentage for the age-period 20-44, after falling from 1861 to 1871, probably owing to emigration, has risen steadily since, and was 35.3 in 1911, as against 34.0 in 1861.

[TABLE

Table (A) showing the percentage Age Distribution of the General Population of Ireland for fifty years, commencing 1861 and ending 1911 :—

Age Periods.	CENSUS YEARS.					
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Under 20 ..	44.4	45.2	45.9	44.2	41.0	39.3
20-44 ..	34.0	32.1	32.3	32.5	35.5	35.3
45-64 ..	16.9	16.7	15.6	16.9	17.1	15.4
65 and over	4.7	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.4	10.0
All Ages ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

These figures have an important bearing on the incidence of mental disease, since the proportion of mental cases at different ages is by no means evenly distributed, but on the contrary varies greatly, though in a very definite way. From Table IX., Appendix B, for instance, it will be seen that the number of cases under the age of 20 admitted to the District Asylums in 1913 is relatively insignificant, being, indeed, only 5.2 per cent. of the whole, whereas between the ages of 20 and 44 no less than 59.5 per cent. were admitted, and between 45 and 64, 26.9 per cent., while 8.4 per cent. of the admissions were 65 years of age or over.

The general features of the age-distribution of those remaining in the District Asylums on 31st December, 1913, are on the whole similar, although the ratios at the different age-periods vary somewhat, owing to the higher recovery rate at the earlier ages and the tendency to accumulate at the later, the respective proportions at the before-mentioned age-periods being 2.2, 51.0, 36.0, and 10.8 per cent. of the total. Nor is there any marked difference in the percentage distribution of the total insane and idiots as shown by the Census, which will be apparent from Table B (page XIV.), while the figures for England and Wales in 1911, including all insane, idiots, and feeble-minded, for the four age-periods, are, respectively, 10.6, 41.4, 34.2, and 13.8 per cent. It is, therefore, quite clear that the number of mentally unsound persons under the age of 20 is always relatively small; that the largest number is found between the ages of 20 and 44; the next largest between 45 and 64; while the percentage of later ages shows a marked

falling off, though still considerably higher than the percentage under 20; and it follows that, in any country or district, the larger the proportion of the general population under 20 years of age the smaller will be the number of mentally unsound, which will increase according as the proportion of those at later ages augments; and, in comparing the incidence of insanity in different communities, this fact must always be borne in mind.

The order of the provinces of Ireland as regards the prevalence of mental disease is found to be Leinster, Munster, Connaught, Ulster; and the proportion of the population in these provinces under 20 years of age as follows:—Leinster, 37·4 per cent.; Munster, 39·5; Ulster, 39·6; and Connaught, 41·4. The order, therefore, differs from what might have been expected only as between Ulster and Connaught.

The percentage distribution of the mentally unsound at different ages does not, however, fully represent the facts regarding the incidence of mental abnormality at each age-period; and if the numbers of the insane and idiots per 1,000 of the population at the corresponding ages be taken, a somewhat different result is obtained. The Census figures for England and Wales may be used to furnish an example, as owing to the larger numbers and the more equally representative character of the mixed population, it may be assumed that the results will more nearly approximate to a normal average. Thus, whereas the general mental infirmity rate is 4·5 per 1,000, it is found that the rate amongst persons under 20 is only 1·2 per 1,000, and that it steadily increases with age, being 4·8 per 1,000 amongst persons between the ages of 20 and 44, 9·5 between 45 and 64, and 11·9 amongst those aged 65 and upwards. The incidence of mental affection would, therefore, appear to be about ten times as great over the age of 65 as it is below the age of 20, and to increase fairly steadily from the last-mentioned age to the former. In Ireland, however, the proportions are somewhat different, as will be seen on reference to Table C, page XVII., since, although there is a rapid advance in the rate of mental abnormality up to the age of 64, a decrease then takes place. It should, however, be pointed out that the English Census figures include the lesser degrees of mental defect comprehended under the term feeble-mindedness, which are not specifically included in those of the Irish Census, but this would affect the figures for the earlier rather than the later age-periods, and is probably, at least in part, the reason why the proportion amongst persons under 20 is only 0·78 per 1,000 in this country, as against 1·2 per 1,000 in England and Wales.

The age-distribution of the insane and idiots in the District Asylums in Ireland is not very different from that of the total insane and idiots, except that, as might have been expected, the proportion of cases under 20 is much smaller than amongst the total insane and idiots. The proportion at 65 years and over is also less, no doubt owing chiefly to the large number of senile demented still left in the workhouses.

Changes in Age-Distribution during the last Fifty Years.

If the age-distribution of the mentally unsound during the last fifty years, as shown by the six decennial Censuses, 1861 to 1911, be studied, certain interesting changes will be found. These are evident from the following Table, and more graphically from the chart on the next page based thereon :—

Table (B) showing the percentage proportion at four age-periods of the total Insane and Idiots in Ireland for fifty years, as calculated from the figures of the Census Reports for 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1911 :

Age Periods.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Under 20 ..	15·6	13·7	10·5	8·2	5·4	4·8
20-44 ..	51·9	54·1	53·1	49·8	47·9	45·8
45-64 ..	26·1	25·8	28·5	33·4	35·7	35·4
65 and over	6·4	6·4	7·9	8·6	11·0	14·0
All Ages ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

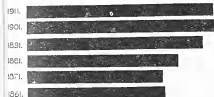
In the first place it will be observed that the order of the three earlier groups as regards the prevalence of insanity is the same throughout, the largest proportion of insanity falling between the ages of 20 and 44, the next between 45 and 64, while that below 20 is much lower than either. A very remarkable and suggestive change has taken place in the lowest age-group, however, for whereas in 1861 15·6 per cent. of the cases of mental abnormality were under 20 years of age, the percentage in 1911, as the result of a gradual steady fall in the interval, was less than a third of that figure, viz., 4·8. At the other end of the scale, amongst the cases aged 65 and over, there has been almost as marked a rise, from 6·4 per cent. in 1861 to 14 per cent. in 1911; but in this case the rise has not been gradual, for whereas there was no change in the ten years 1861-71, and a fairly even rise to 1891, the rise in the ten years 1891-1901 amounted to 2·4 per cent., while in the last decade it was 3 per cent, viz., from 11 to 14 per cent.

THE AGE-DISTRIBUTION OF INSANITY.
CHART TO ILLUSTRATE TABLE (B)

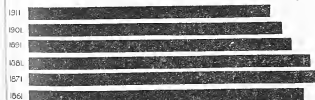
65 YEARS & OVER.



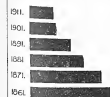
45 TO 64 YEARS.



20 TO 44 YEARS.



UNDER 20 YEARS.



The percentage between the ages of 20 and 44 rose from 51.9 to 54.1 in the ten years 1861-71, since when it has fallen decade by decade to 45.8 per cent. in 1911, the most marked decline occurring between the years 1881 and 1891, when it amounted to 3.3 per cent. On the other hand, between the ages of 45 and 64 a considerable rise has occurred, from 26.1 to 35.4 per cent., but here the rate was very uneven, falling between 1861-71, and showing an extremely marked rise between 1881-91, viz., from 28.5 to 33.4 per cent.—nearly 5 per cent.

If the course of the sudden rises be followed, it will be seen that they have taken place at intervals of about 20 years. From the gradual nature of the decline of cases under 20, it is probable that prior to 1861 the proportion of such cases was even somewhat larger. At all events, between 1861 and 1871 a marked rise took place in the cases between 20 and 44 years of age; twenty years later, between 1881 and 1891, an even more marked rise occurred in cases between 45 and 64; and after a further period of twenty years there was another marked rise at the ages of 65 and over. These facts appear to indicate an exceptional number of insane and idiots derived from the population born during the decade 1841-51. No doubt the fact that the population of Ireland reached its maximum between those years in part explains this phenomenon, though it will be observed that, except amongst those over 65, the age-distribution of the general population shows no corresponding changes; but it seems probable that children born and partially reared amidst the horrors of the famine and the epidemics of disease that followed it were so handicapped in their nervous equipment as to be weak-minded from the start or to fall victims to mental disease later. If this be so, there is hope that the insanity rate may have reached its maximum rapidly of increase, and in any case the great and steady fall of mental affection under 20 years of age is a circumstance full of encouragement.

It may be added that, although the figures showing the age-distribution of asylum cases are not available earlier than 1871, those since that date exhibit the same general features for the asylum population that are shown by the total insane and idiots.

Interesting, however, as the facts set forth in the last table may be, their value is only relative, since no regard is paid to the changes which have taken place in the age-distribution of the general population, and in order to make some allowance for these it will be well to ascertain the proportion of the mentally affected at each of the four age-periods selected to those of the general population at the same age periods. This is shown in the following Table :—

[TABLE

Table (C) showing the number of Insane and Idiots at four age-periods in every 1,000 of the general population at the same age-periods for the years 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1911 :

Age Periods.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Under 20 ..	0·85	0·91	0·80	0·82	0·74	0·79
20-44 ..	3·7	5·1	5·8	6·8	7·6	8·4
45-64 ..	3·7	4·7	6·4	8·8	11·7	14·9
65 and over	3·3	3·2	4·5	6·0	9·7	9·0
All Ages ..	2·4	3·0	3·5	4·5	5·6	6·5

It will be seen that the relative incidence of mental disease in the age groups over 20 has changed remarkably, for, whereas in 1861 the rate was identical for the periods 20-44, and 45-64, and was higher than at 65 and over, in 1911 the rate at 45-64 was nearly double that at 20-44, which was less than that at 65 and over, while the rate under 20 years of age continued to be almost negligible throughout. Small as it is, moreover, it has dropped from 0·85 to 0·79 per 1,000 during the period under review, and although the last decade shows a trifling rise of 0·05 per 1,000, this, if not purely accidental, may probably be put down to increased accuracy, especially in view of the interest in congenital mental deficiency which has been aroused of recent years. There is, therefore, considering the general rise in the mental abnormality rate, further support for the presumption that mental abnormality is diminishing amongst the rising generation. Furthermore, although the rate in the second age-group (20-44) shows a steady growth, the proportion of its total increase is rather less than that at all ages together. The greatest increase is that in the 45-64 group, which has risen from 3·7 to 14·9 per 1,000, the rise in the fourth and last group, which has been more irregular, ending at only a little above the average rise for all ages.

Comparing the decades which show the most marked rise with similar decades in Table B, it is found that, as in the previous case, a marked increase appears in the decade 1861-71 in the second age-group, but in the third the most marked increases take place in 1891-1901 and 1901-1911, instead of in

1881-91, while in the fourth age-group, instead of a marked rise in 1901-11 there is a fall. The last-mentioned discrepancy is to be correlated with the considerable increase in the general population at that age which took place in 1901-11, and possibly some of the other discrepancies may be similarly explained.

It appears clear, at all events, from the above considerations that the tendency to mental abnormality is becoming less amongst the young, which must mean a reduction in the number of congenital cases. The number of insane and idiots in the earlier 25 years of adult life, though increasing as compared with the general population at the same age, is growing at a rate slightly slower than the general increase of mental abnormality at all ages, and actually forms a steadily diminishing percentage of the insane. The number in the later 20 years of adult life shows a marked comparative increase, in fact the highest of all, and forms a less rapidly growing percentage of the total insane; while the number of senile cases shows a comparative growth somewhat above the average, and the proportion of the mentally affected at that age has considerably more than doubled in the fifty years under review. All this at least strongly supports the suggestion of the influence of the former larger population, and, it may be, of a legacy of mental weakness dating from the sufferings of the awful famine years; and it holds out a hope that as time goes on and these influences exhaust themselves, there may be seen, if not a diminution in the numbers of the insane, an arrest, or at least a greatly lessened velocity, of increase.

Proportion of Insane under care to General Population.

The following Table shows the Proportion of the insane *under care* per 100,000 of the Population *estimated* to the middle of each Year from 1880 to 1913, with the average for each quinquennium :—

YEARS.	Estimated Population.	Number of Insane under care.	Proportion per 100,000 of Estimated Population.	Average of the Five year period.
1880, ..	5,202,648	12,982	250	268
1881, ..	5,145,770	13,320	259	
1882, ..	5,101,018	13,704	269	
1883, ..	5,023,811	13,981	278	
1884, ..	4,974,561	14,178	285	
1885, ..	4,938,588	14,307	290	312
1886, ..	4,905,895	14,590	297	
1887, ..	4,857,119	15,147	312	
1888, ..	4,801,312	15,551	324	
1889, ..	4,757,385	16,026	337	
1890, ..	4,717,959	16,251	344	366
1891, ..	4,680,376	16,688	357	
1892, ..	4,633,898	17,124	370	
1893, ..	4,607,462	17,276	375	
1894, ..	4,589,260	17,655	385	
1895, ..	4,559,936	18,357	403	433
1896, ..	4,542,061	18,966	418	
1897, ..	4,529,917	19,590	432	
1898, ..	4,518,478	20,304	449	
1899, ..	4,502,401	20,863	463	
1900, ..	4,468,501	21,169	474	499
1901, ..	4,447,085	21,630	486	
1902, ..	4,434,551	22,138	499	
1903, ..	4,417,757	22,794	516	
1904, ..	4,408,103	22,996	522	
1905, ..	4,399,308	23,365	531	561
1906, ..	4,397,571	23,554	536	
1907, ..	4,388,451	23,718	540	
1908, ..	4,384,664	23,931	546	
1909, ..	4,386,601	24,144	550	
1910, ..	4,385,421	24,394	556	
1911, ..	4,383,608	24,655	562	
1912, ..	4,384,710	24,839	566	
1913, ..	4,379,076	25,009	571	

NOTE.—The figures in this Table vary in some instances from those given in former Reports, as the population is *estimated* officially for the years between those in which the Census is taken, and is afterwards subject to revision.

From this Table it will be seen that the number of the insane under care has increased from 250 per 100,000 of the population in 1880, to 571 per 100,000 in 1913.

The average rate of increase for the past five years has been 5 per annum, whereas the average rate during the entire period was almost 10 per annum.

Proportionate Distribution in Institutions.

The following Table shows that the ratio of the insane in District and Auxiliary Asylums to the total number under care has steadily increased since 1880, while the corresponding ratio in the case of Workhouses has continuously fallen.

Table showing the proportion per cent. of the total number of the insane under care in different Institutions at each quinquennial period since 1880 and in 1913 :—

YEAR.	Proportion per cent. of total number under care.		
	In District and Auxiliary Asylums.	In Workhouses.	In Private Asylums, &c.
1880,	67	27	6
1885,	69	25	6
1890,	71	24	5
1895,	73	22	5
1900,	77	18	5
1905,	81	14	5
1910,	84	11	5
1913,	85	10	5

Admissions.

Table II. (Appendix A.) shows the admissions to District and Private Asylums each year since 1881. From this table it will be seen that the total admissions for 1913 showed a decrease of 56 as compared with the numbers for the previous year—the admissions to District Asylums having decreased by 50 and those to Private Asylums by 6.

Transfers from Workhouses to Asylums.

During the year 1913, 641 cases were transferred from Workhouses to District Asylums—being 18.53 per cent. of the total number of admissions to the latter Institutions.

The following return of the numbers transferred from Workhouses to District Asylums, from 1890 to 1913, shows that over 18 per cent. of the admissions during that period came from the former institutions.

TABLE showing the admissions to District and Auxiliary Asylums during each of the years from 1890 to 1913, and of these the numbers admitted and re-admitted from Workhouses :—

Year.	Total Number of Admissions.	Admissions from Workhouses.			Percentage of Workhouse Admissions to total Admissions.
		1st Admissions.	Re-Admissions.	Total.	
1890,	3,095	306	90	396	12·79
1891,	3,010	297	84	381	12·66
1892,	3,181	329	94	423	13·30
1893,	3,207	349	89	438	13·66
1894,	3,229	376	84	460	14·25
1895,	3,216	413	75	488	15·17
1896,	3,329	459	89	548	16·46
1897,	3,285	435	111	546	16·62
1898,	3,469	500	134	634	18·23
1899,	3,549	542	125	667	18·79
1900,	3,546	621	105	726	20·47
1901,	3,572	602	117	719	20·13
1902,	3,947	757	122	879	22·27
1903,	3,950	685	125	810	20·51
1904,	3,910	905	105	1,010	25·83
1905,	3,772	666	93	759	20·12
1906,	3,524	609	97	706	20·03
1907,	3,554	635	74	709	19·95
1908,	3,798	746	70	816	21·48
1909,	3,601	615	70	685	19·02
1910,	3,576	574	79	653	18·26
1911,	3,685	592	68	660	17·91
1912,	3,509	597	76	673	19·18
1913,	3,459	555	86	641	18·53
Total,	83,973	13,165	2,262	15,427	18·37

Sources of Maintenance.

The insane inmates resident in the various institutions throughout Ireland on 31st December, 1913, were supported from the following sources. Of the 21,314 patients in District and Auxiliary Asylums, 875 contributed wholly or partly to their support; 279 criminal lunatics located in these Institutions were maintained out of State funds, and the remainder were maintained partly out of the Government Grant and partly out of the Local Rates. The 886 patients in Private Licensed Houses and Institutions for the insane were supported entirely out of private funds; the 166 inmates of Dundrum Asylum were maintained at Government expense; whilst the 2,494 insane residents in Workhouses were, with the exception of a few Chancery cases, supported by the Poor Rate.

DISTRICT AND AUXILIARY ASYLUMS.

STATISTICS, &c.

There are 24 District Asylums in addition to the Auxiliary Asylum at Youghal, but Portrane is a second Asylum for the

same District as the Richmond, and it is, therefore, included under the statistics for the latter. A list of the District Asylums, giving the name of the Resident Medical Superintendent in each case, will be found in Appendix H.

A full report on the condition and management of each institution, and the treatment of the patients therein, will be found in Appendix F.

On the 31st December, 1913, there were in these institutions 21,314 patients (11,480 males and 9,834 females). The numbers remaining on the 31st December, 1912, were:—Males, 11,425; females, 9,733; total, 21,158; showing a total increase of 156 during the year 1913.

Table No. I. (Appendix B.) shows the population of each District and Auxiliary Asylum at the end of each quinquennium from 1880 to 1900, and on 31st December of each year from 1901 to 1913.

As shown by Table II. (Appendix B.) the daily average number resident in all these institutions during 1913 amounted to 21,245 (11,452 males and 9,793 females), as compared with 20,997 (11,331 males and 9,666 females) in 1912.

Table III. (Appendix B.) shows for each of the Asylums the admissions, discharges, deaths, and escapes during the year.

ADMISSIONS.

The admissions numbered 3,459 (1,806 males and 1,653 females). Of these, 2,672 (1,378 males and 1,294 females) were admitted for the first time; while 787 (428 males and 359 females) had previously been under care.

The following Table shows the first admissions and re-admissions to the District and Auxiliary Asylums during each year from 1880 to 1913, and the proportion in each case per 100,000 of the estimated population, with the average for each quinquennium.

Year.	First Admissions.		Average of the Five year period.	Re-Admissions.		Average of the Five year period.	Total Admitted.		Average of the Five year period.
	Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of estimated population.		Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of estimated population.		Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of estimated population.	
1880,	1,925	37	41	441	8	10	2,366	45	51
1881,	2,044	40		458	9		2,502	49	
1882,	2,137	42		508	10		2,645	52	
1883,	2,185	44		519	10		2,704	54	
1884,	2,209	44	46	527	11	12	2,736	55	58
1885,	2,240	45		610	12		2,850	57	
1886,	2,140	44		606	12		2,746	56	
1887,	2,243	46		620	13		2,863	59	
1888,	2,190	46	52	631	12	16	2,821	58	68
1889,	2,329	49		627	13		2,956	62	
1890,	2,451	52		644	14		3,095	66	
1891,	2,350	50		660	14		3,010	64	
1892,	2,415	52	57	766	17	17	3,181	69	74
1893,	2,438	53		749	16		3,207	69	
1894,	2,448	53		781	17		3,229	70	
1895,	2,458	54		758	17		3,216	71	
1896,	2,564	56	68	765	17	18	3,329	73	86
1897,	2,551	56		734	16		3,285	72	
1898,	2,676	59		793	18		3,469	77	
1899,	2,856	63		693	15		3,549	78	
1900,	2,771	62	66	775	17	17	3,546	79	83
1901,	2,821	63		751	17		3,572	80	
1902,	3,173	72		774	17		3,947	89	
1903,	3,125	71		825	19		3,950	90	
1904,	3,103	71	66	807	18	17	3,910	89	83
1905,	2,966	68		806	18		3,772	86	
1906,	2,763	63		761	17		3,524	80	
1907,	2,745	63		809	18		3,554	81	
1908,	3,069	70	65	729	17	17	3,798	87	82
1909,	2,842	65		759	17		3,601	82	
1910,	2,844	65		732	17		3,576	82	
1911,	2,945	67		740	17		3,685	84	
1912,	2,735	62	61	774	18	18	3,509	86	80
1913,	2,672	61		787	18		3,459	79	

As this Table shows, the admissions during 1913 were lower than in any year since 1897.

In fifteen of the Asylums (Youghal Auxiliary being grouped as one with Cork, and Portrane being grouped as one with Richmond) there was a decrease in the number of admissions as compared with 1912, and in eight Asylums the numbers increased.

Table N1. (Appendix B.) shows the authority for admission to District and Auxiliary Asylums during the year. Of the total (8,459), 1,155 were admitted under the forms prescribed by the Statutory Regulations; 9 were transferred from Dundrum to the Asylums of their districts, and 39 were transferred from Prisons by Your Excellency's Order; 3 were admitted under the provisions of the Army Act, 1881, sec. 91; 2 were admitted under the provisions of the Naval Enlistment Act, 1884, sec. 3; 1 was readmitted on revocation of her conditional discharge; 2,230 were committed as dangerous lunatics, under the Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118, sec. 10; and 20 were admitted from Scotland under warrants, in pursuance of the 6th Section of the Poor Law (Scotland) Act, 1898.

DISCHARGES.

The total number of patients discharged during the year was 1,758, viz., 998 males and 820 females. Of these 1,355 (729 males and 626 females) were discharged recovered; showing a decrease of 59 on the number for the previous year. The percentage of recoveries on the admissions was 39·2, being 1·1 per cent. lower than that for the previous year.

The numbers removed by friends or sent to workhouses amounted to 403 (209 males and 194 females), an increase of 14 on the numbers for the previous year.

ESCAPES.

During the year ten patients (9 males and 1 female) escaped, and were not re-taken, viz., one from Antrim, three from Belfast, one from Clonmel, two from Cork, one (the female) from Maryborough, one from Richmond, and one from Sligo Asylum.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths during the year was 1,535, viz. :—804 amongst the males and 731 amongst the females. This shows an increase of 111 on the numbers for the previous year, the males having increased by 46 and the females by 65. The general death-rate per cent. of the daily average number resident was 7·2, viz., 7·0 amongst the males, and 7·5 amongst the females. The general rate was 0·4 per cent. higher than that for the previous year—the rate in the case of the males being 0·3 higher, and in the case of the females 0·6 higher. Three of the deaths were by suicide; three resulted from misadventure; and in two cases patients were killed by fellow-patients.

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident in each District Asylum during each year from 1904 to 1913 will

be found in Table VIII. (Appendix B.). From this Table it will be seen that the highest death-rate during 1913 was 11·6 per cent. in Belfast, and the lowest 3·5 per cent. in Waterford Asylum. The highest rate was 1·8 per cent. higher than the corresponding rate in the previous year, which was 9·8 in the Antrim Asylum, while the lowest rate was 0·9 lower than that of the previous year, viz., 4·4 in the Armagh Asylum.

Table XIV. (Appendix B.) shows the causes of death in the District and Auxiliary Asylums, with the average ages at death, and the number of cases in which the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination.

The following Table shows the number of deaths from phthisis, general paralysis of the insane, dysentery or colitis, and diarrhoea, and also the total number of deaths in each District Asylum during the year 1913 :—

NUMBER OF DEATHS DURING 1913.

ASYLUM.	From Phthisis.	From General Paralysis of the Insane.	From Dysentery or Colitis and Diarrhoea.	From other Causes.	Total.
Antrim,	7	5	—	45	57
Armagh,	4	3	—	20	27
Ballinasloe, ..	17	—	—	53	70
Belfast,	14	15	—	116	145
Carlow,	1	2	—	35	38
Castlebar,	22	—	—	35	57
Clonmel,	13	1	—	36	50
Cork, including Youghal Auxiliary.	52	2	3	91	148
Downpatrick, ..	13	6	—	33	52
Ennis,	5	—	—	18	23
Enniscorthy, ..	6	—	1	54	61
Kilkenny,	16	—	—	36	52
Killarney,	7	—	—	46	53
Letterkenny, ..	19	1	—	35	55
Limerick,	17	—	—	49	66
Londonderry, ..	7	1	—	35	43
Maryborough, ..	12	—	—	33	45
Monaghan,	7	—	—	44	51
Mullingar,	12	2	—	42	56
Omagh,	12	1	4	53	70
Richmond and Portrane.	64	30	2	151	247
Sligo,	12	1	1	33	47
Waterford,	3	—	—	19	22
Total,	342	70	11	1,112	1,535

The following Table shows the total number of deaths each year, from 1890 to 1913, and of these the number which resulted from phthisis, general paralysis of the insane, and epilepsy, together with the average for each quinquennium :—

Year.	Cause of Death.					Other Causes.	Average of the Five year period.	Total Number of Deaths.	Average of the Five year period.
	Phthisis.	Average of the Five year period.	General Paralysis of the Insane.	Average of the Five year period.	Epilepsy.				
1890,	255	272	26	25	55	600	647	936	1,001
1891,	213		22		43			888	
1892,	259		21		72			995	
1893,	306		27		52			1,076	
1894,	324		28		64			1,108	
1895,	257	303	39	41	58	579	641	933	1,037
1896,	255		34		59			926	
1897,	343		42		51			1,091	
1898,	339		41		49			1,105	
1899,	321		50		44			1,132	
1900,	349	359	40	48	56	829	872	1,274	1,339
1901,	313		47		54			1,257	
1902,	349		44		66			1,326	
1903,	368		52		52			1,389	
1904,	418		56		71			1,449	
1905,	407	380	55	62	56	932	959	1,450	1,471
1906,	370		54		87			1,457	
1907,	400		74		63			1,486	
1908,	372		46		63			1,417	
1909,	350		79		79			1,542	
1910,	313	330	59	50	54	1,053	1,062	1,479	
1911,	330		46		50			1,487	
1912,	277		81		64			1,424	
1913,	342		70		61			1,535	
Total,	7,832		1,133		1,423			19,774	
								30,162	

AUTOPSIES.

In 218 cases the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination, as against 167 for the previous year. We are glad to record a considerable increase in the number of these examinations.

In six Asylums, viz. :—Armagh, Carlow, Clonmel, Killarney, Monaghan and Sligo, no *post-mortem* examinations were made during the year; while only one was made in Kilkenny, and two in Castlebar Asylum.

RECOVERY AND DEATH RATES.

Table VI. (Appendix B.) shows the percentage of the recoveries on the admissions, and of the deaths on the daily average number resident in each of the District Asylums during 1913, while Table VII. gives similar percentages, and also the percentage of recoveries on the daily average number in all the Asylums, from 1893 to 1913.

From these Tables it will be seen that the percentage of recoveries on admissions during 1913 was 39·2, viz., 40·4 amongst the males, and 37·9 amongst the females; while the percentage of the recoveries on the daily average number resident during the year was 6·4, for both males and females.

MISCELLANEOUS TABLES.

Table IV. (Appendix B.) shows the duration of disease on reception in the admissions, discharges, and deaths during 1913; Table V. the length of residence in Asylums of the patients who recovered, and of those who died during the year; Table IX. gives the ages of patients admitted, and recovered during the year, and also of those remaining at the end thereof; and Table X. the social condition as to marriage of the patients admitted during the year. Table XII. gives the assigned causes and associated factors of insanity; and Table XIII. the forms of insanity in the patients admitted during the year.

SUICIDES AND DEATHS FROM MISADVENTURE, ETC., IN DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

The number of deaths under this heading during the year was eight, viz. :—three from suicide; three from misadventure, and two from injuries inflicted by fellow patients. In the previous year the number was nine, viz., three from suicide, five from misadventure, and one from injuries inflicted by a fellow patient. In one of the cases of death from misadventure in 1913, however, the injuries were sustained by the patient while working in a factory prior to his admission to the Asylum. The particulars of each of the seven cases which occurred in the Asylums during the year are as follow :—

SUICIDES.

At CARLOW ASYLUM, on the 16th May, a male patient escaped from the farm, and although almost immediately pursued, no tidings of him could be obtained until nine days afterwards, when his body was found in the River Barrów. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the Jury found that the patient drowned himself whilst suffering from suicidal mania, and they completely exonerated the officials from all blame in the matter. We also held an inquiry on oath into the circumstances of the case, as the result of which we found nothing calling for unfavourable comment regarding the general system of supervision of the patients. The deceased patient had not exhibited any indication of being actively suicidal for some months previously, and his escape was facilitated by a series of unfortunate circumstances which it would have been difficult to foresee.

At LIMERICK ASYLUM, on the 9th January, a male patient was found unconscious in a water-closet, as the result of drinking a quantity of Jeyes' Disinfecting Fluid, and although he at once

received appropriate medical treatment, he died the following day. A Coroner's inquest was held, the verdict of the Jury being that the patient died as the result of taking an irritant poison, but that they had no evidence as to how he obtained it. The matter was duly investigated by us, and we also were unable to elicit any conclusive evidence as to how the patient obtained the fluid. As the result of our Inquiry, however, we made some suggestions regarding the storage and use of disinfecting fluids in future, and we also issued the Circular on the subject which will be found in Appendix G.

At MONAGHAN ASYLUM, on the 5th December, a male patient who had been working with others at the farmyard was missed when the patients were entering their ward, and on a search being instituted, he was found hanging by his muffler in an outside water-closet. The Medical Officers were summoned, but although they were on the spot almost immediately, and performed artificial respiration and applied other restorative measures, their efforts were unfortunately unavailing. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the Jury found that the patient died from asphyxia, due to hanging himself, and they exonerated the staff from blame in connection with the matter. We duly investigated the case, and while we concurred in the opinion that no blame attached to the attendant in whose charge the patient was at the time of his death, we animadverted on the fact that two of the tradesmen attendants who found him hanging were not competent to commence artificial respiration at once, pending the arrival of the Medical Officers.

DEATHS FROM MISADVENTURE.

At LONDONDERRY ASYLUM, on the 16th December, a male patient fell into a farmyard boiler full of boiling water, and died within a few hours from shock due to the extensive scalding thus sustained. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the Jury returned a verdict accordingly. We held an Inquiry on oath regarding the matter, and it appeared from the evidence that the patient probably climbed up to the top of the boiler, which was covered with loose boards, in order to pray (it being a habit of his to kneel down and pray at inappropriate times and places), and accidentally fell into the boiling water. As the patient did not appear to require continuous supervision, the accident which occurred to him was one which it would have been very difficult for human foresight to guard against.

At MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM, on the 19th October, a female patient broke a pane of glass in the window of a dayroom on the first floor, and getting through the window-pane, apparently with the object of escaping, fell to the ground below, sustaining a severe scalp wound, and dislocation of the spine. Complete paraplegia resulted, and the patient succumbed on the 31st December. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the Jury found that death was due to exhaustion from dislocation of the second dorsal vertebra and paralysis, resulting from the fall, no blame being attached to any person. The case was duly investigated

by us, and we found that one of the nurses in charge of the patient had not exercised sufficient vigilance. As it also transpired that the stops had been removed from the window and nails driven in as a temporary expedient to take their place, we recommended that precautions should be taken to insure that such matters should be promptly rectified in future.

DEATHS BY HOMICIDE.

At **MONAGHAN ASYLUM**, on the 8th April, a male patient kicked a fellow patient twice in the abdominal region, injuring him so severely that he died early the following morning. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the Jury returned a verdict that death was due to shock as the result of the kicks which the patient received; and they recommended that in cases of serious accidents, "another doctor of the institution be called in consultation." We also held an Inquiry on oath regarding the case, as the result of which we found that no blame attached to any member of the staff in connection with the fatal assault, but that the Junior Assistant Medical Officer was guilty of negligence in dealing with the case afterwards; and we expressed the opinion that the Committee of Management should take steps to mark their sense of his negligence in the matter. This officer, however, resigned his post in the Asylum. As some delay had taken place in summoning a Medical Officer, we emphasized the necessity of directing the attendants to lose no time in obtaining medical assistance in such cases. The patient who inflicted the fatal injuries was duly brought up for trial, and being found insane on arraignment, was ordered to be detained during Your Excellency's pleasure. He was thereupon removed to Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

At **PORTRANE ASYLUM**, on the 20th November, a male patient was knocked down and kicked by a fellow patient, but the former exhibited no marks or symptoms of injury until the 22nd November, when he became collapsed, and died on the 24th idem. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the Jury found that the patient's death was due to general peritonitis following a rupture of the small intestine caused by the kick, and they exonerated the staff from any blame in the matter. After duly investigating the occurrence, we made some suggestions regarding the classification of the patients, and the treatment of those who receive injuries. The patient who inflicted the fatal injuries was, as in the preceding case, brought up for trial, and removed to Dundrum Asylum, there to be detained during Your Excellency's pleasure.

INSANITARY CONDITIONS AND OUTBREAKS OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The following are the particulars of the insanitary conditions and outbreaks of zymotic diseases which were reported in the different Asylums during the year:—

In **ANTRIM ASYLUM** the only zymotic disease which appeared was influenza, 57 cases having occurred in January and Feb-

ruary, three of which were complicated with pneumonia, and ended fatally. The death-rate in this Asylum still continues high, but was somewhat less than in the previous year, the rate per cent. of the average number resident having been 9.3, as compared with 9.8 in 1912.

In ARMAGH ASYLUM the only case of zymotic disease recorded was one of erysipelas. The death-rate continues low, being only 4.9 per cent. of the average number resident during the year.

In BALLINASLOE ASYLUM, notwithstanding that the death-rate continues to be considerably below the general rate for the District Asylums, having been only 4.8 per cent. of the average number resident in 1913, there was, as usual, a large number of cases of zymotic disease during the year. The list included 39 cases of enteric fever amongst the patients and four amongst the staff, five of the former ending fatally; 10 cases of erysipelas, two of them fatal; and 12 of influenza, one being fatal. There were also four cases of dysentery, 33 of diarrhoea, 28 of tonsillitis, 14 of them being amongst the staff; four of infective stomatitis, including one in a member of the staff; and one of diphtheria amongst the staff, but none of these cases ended fatally.

In BELFAST ASYLUM the death-rate was the highest of all the District Asylums, having been 11.6 per cent. of the average number resident during the year. Twenty-two cases of zymotic disease occurred, viz. :—nine of erysipelas, 12 of influenza, and one of cellulitis, all of which recovered.

In CARLOW ASYLUM two fatal cases of enteric fever and one (not fatal) of influenza occurred during the year.

In CASTLEBAR ASYLUM three patients were attacked by typhus fever, to which two of them succumbed. Two suffered from erysipelas and two members of the staff from enteric fever, and there were also occasional cases of influenza and tonsillitis amongst both patients and staff, but all of those who were attacked recovered.

In CLONMEL ASYLUM nine cases of enteric fever occurred amongst the patients and three amongst the staff—one of the latter ending fatally. There were also 19 cases of influenza amongst the patients and 12 amongst the staff; one patient suffered from erysipelas and two members of the staff from scarlatina, but all these cases recovered. The death-rate in this Asylum for the year was only 5.9 per cent of the average number resident.

In CORK ASYLUM five patients and four members of the staff were attacked by enteric fever, but all recovered. The only other zymotic disease which appeared during the year was one non-fatal case of scarlatina.

IN YOUGHAL AUXILIARY ASYLUM the only zymotic disease which appeared was measles, which attacked one patient and a member of the staff, both of whom recovered.

IN DOWNPATRICK ASYLUM two cases of enteric fever occurred, one of which ended fatally. There was also a fatal case of paratyphoid amongst the staff. Three patients suffered from erysipelas, and 27 patients and five members of the staff from influenza, all of whom recovered.

IN ENNIS ASYLUM 14 patients and 15 members of the staff were attacked by influenza, and three patients by measles, one of the latter cases ending fatally. The death-rate continues low in this Asylum, having been only 4.6 per cent. of the average number resident during the year.

IN ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM there were eight cases of influenza amongst the patients and four amongst the staff—two of the former being fatal. There was also a case of erysipelas and one of measles, both of which recovered. The death-rate in this Asylum was very high, being 11.1 per cent. of the average number resident during the year.

IN KILKENNY ASYLUM, also, the death-rate during the year was high, viz., 10.5 per cent. of the average number resident. The zymotic diseases recorded were one of enteric fever and 22 of influenza, the former and six of the latter cases being amongst the staff. Three of the cases of influenza amongst the patients ended fatally.

IN KILLARNEY ASYLUM there were three cases of colitis and one of enteric fever during the year, but the four patients who were attacked recovered.

IN LETTERKENNY ASYLUM five cases of influenza and one of erysipelas occurred, none of which ended fatally.

IN LIMERICK ASYLUM, although there were no cases of zymotic disease during the year, the death-rate was high, being 9.6 per cent. of the average number resident.

IN LONDONDERRY ASYLUM there were five cases of enteric fever during the year, three of which ended fatally. There was also a case of mild erysipelas, and one of the staff had an attack of measles.

IN MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM no cases of zymotic disease occurred during the year.

IN MONAGHAN ASYLUM two patients and a member of the staff were attacked by enteric fever, and all unfortunately succumbed. Ten patients also suffered from influenza, but all recovered. The death-rate in this Asylum was only 5.5 per cent. of the average number resident during the year.

IN MULLINGAR ASYLUM the only zymotic disease which appeared was enteric fever, of which there were seven cases, all on the male side, with one fatal result. The death-rate for the year continued to be below the average, having been only 5·5 per cent, of the average number resident.

IN OMAGH ASYLUM the number of cases of zymotic disease was considerable. Ten patients were attacked by enteric fever, one of the cases ending fatally; 25 suffered from erysipelas, to which three succumbed; while five, in addition to a member of the staff, contracted dysentery, which proved fatal in the cases of two of the patients. There were also eleven cases of scarlatina amongst the patients and three amongst the staff, but all recovered.

IN RICHMOND ASYLUM there were during the year 21 cases of dysentery, 10 of erysipelas, and two of enteric fever, one case of each of these diseases ending fatally. Two patients and a member of the staff suffered from measles, and another member of the staff from diphtheria, all of whom recovered.

IN PORTRANE ASYLUM five patients and a member of the staff were attacked by enteric fever, with a fatal result in the cases of two of the patients. There were also five non-fatal cases of erysipelas during the year.

IN SLIGO ASYLUM two cases of erysipelas and one of enteric fever, all of which recovered, were the only zymotic diseases recorded.

IN WATERFORD ASYLUM the death-rate continues to be very low, and was only 3·5 per cent. of the average number resident during the year, being the lowest of all the District Asylums, and less than half the general average rate in these Institutions. The only zymotic diseases which appeared were two cases of erysipelas (one of them fatal) and one of enteric fever.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the patients in District Asylums during the financial year ending 31st March, 1913, is shown in Table XV. (Appendix B).

From this and Table XVI. it will be seen that for the maintenance of an average number of 20,658 patients, including the repayments in respect of loans for building works, purchase of land, and other capital charges, a sum of £610,660 17s. 6d. was expended during the year.

Excluding the loan repayments above referred to, which amounted to £98,904 16s. 9d., the gross amount expended on the actual maintenance of the patients was £511,756 0s. 9d.

The receipts during the year were as follows : £392,500 10s. 11d. was paid out of Local Rates; the Government paid £183,461 9s. 5d. out of the Local Taxation Account, by way of Capitation Grant, in pursuance of the 58th Section (sub-section (2), (c)) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and a further Government contribution amounting to £7,701 10s. 10d. was made in respect of the full cost of maintenance of Criminal Lunatics during the previous year, in pursuance of Section 3 of the Act 1 Ed. VII., cap. 17. Sums amounting to £63 14s. 4d. in all were received from private sources in relief of the vote for the maintenance of such lunatics. Miscellaneous receipts, such as sales of farm and garden produce, sales of offal and old stores, fines on attendants, interest allowed by Bank, &c., produced £17,197 2s. 1d., while sums amounting to £13,554 1s. 5d. were contributed by the relatives of patients, or out of their private property.

All the foregoing figures refer to the District Asylums, and do not take into account the Auxiliary Asylum at Youghal, which contained an average number of 404 patients during the year, and the receipts and expenditure on behalf of which are shown at foot of Table XV. (Appendix B.). When these are taken into consideration, the total expenditure on the District and Auxiliary Asylums, including the repayments of loans for building works, etc., amounts to £618,300 12s. 7d., and the gross expenditure on maintenance, excluding the loan repayments referred to, amounts to £518,056 9s. 3d.

The addition of the sum levied off the Cork District for the Auxiliary Asylum (£5,979 12s. 3d.) raises the total amount paid out of local rates to £398,480 3s. 2d.; the addition of the Capitation Grant paid out of the Local Taxation Account in respect of the patients in the Auxiliary (£1,900 7s. 9d.) raises the total amount of the Grant to £185,361 17s. 2d.; and the addition of the Miscellaneous Receipts in the case of the Auxiliary (£52 2s. 9d.) raises the total of these receipts to £17,249 4s. 10d.

As explained in previous Reports, the amount available to credit of the Local Taxation Account, in the financial years 1910-11 and 1911-12, was insufficient to meet the charges against it, and the payments thereout were consequently abated, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 58 (sub-section 5) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898. The amount available was again insufficient to meet the charges against the Account in the financial year 1912-13. The full amount of the Capitation Grant certified as payable in aid of the maintenance of pauper lunatics in all the District and Auxiliary Asylums during that year was £206,529 2s. 4d., but the actual sum paid in respect thereof was £185,361 17s. 3d., being an abatement at the rate of 10.249 per cent.

The Government contributions for each of the years from 1875 to 1912-13, during which the Government Grant has been in operation, together with the amounts paid out of local rates

in respect of the District and Auxiliary Asylums, are shown in the following Table :—

Year.	Amount* of the Contribution towards the maintenance of the inmates in the District and Auxiliary Asylum of Ireland.				Daily Average Number Resident
	From Government Sources.		From Local Rates.	Total.	
	Capitation Grant.	In respect of Criminal Lunatics.			
	£	£	£	£	
1875, . . .	56,948	—	140,469	197,417	7,692
1876, . . .	77,907	—	106,615	184,522	7,043
1877, . . .	80,380	—	130,003	210,383	8,102
1878, . . .	82,054	—	†	†	8,306
1879, . . .	84,810	—	103,481	188,294	8,423
1880, . . .	85,841	—	108,964	194,805	8,545
1881, . . .	87,250	—	122,679	209,929	8,794
1882, . . .	89,425	—	114,953	204,378	9,170
1883, . . .	92,867	—	122,879	215,246	9,495
1884, . . .	94,500	—	121,221	215,721	9,619
1885, . . .	98,638	—	110,008	208,706	9,781
1886, . . .	99,609	—	93,788	193,397	9,398
1887, . . .	101,800	—	104,326	206,126	10,265
1888, . . .	103,996	—	101,076	205,072	10,691
1889, . . .	109,118	—	121,158	230,276	11,019
1890, . . .	112,211	—	123,358	235,569	11,297
1891, . . .	111,990	—	146,351	258,341	11,644
1892, . . .	112,050	—	148,042	260,092	11,958
1893, . . .	119,721	—	152,888	272,559	12,307
1894, . . .	120,449	—	153,001	282,450	12,605
1895, . . .	126,266	—	164,880	291,146	13,082
1896, . . .	130,653	—	176,585	307,238	13,735
1897, . . .	137,511	—	183,815	321,326	14,340
1898, . . .	143,633	—	216,142	360,395	15,039
1899, from 1st Jan. to 31st March,	516	—	110,249	110,765	—
1899-1900, . . .	153,467	—	211,902	365,369	15,785
1900-1901, . . .	160,282	—	300,000	460,282	16,283
1901-1902, . . .	165,826	—	360,056	525,882	16,796
1902-1903, . . .	171,608	—	363,798	535,401	17,428
1903-1904, . . .	176,034	3,448	350,660	530,142	18,060
1904-1905, . . .	181,760	5,110	332,506	519,376	18,576
1905-1906, . . .	184,878	11,145	330,196	526,019	18,967
1906-1907, . . .	186,363	10,990	323,822	521,175	19,240
1907-1908, . . .	190,318	7,873	311,194	509,385	19,566
1908-1909, . . .	193,394	7,597	341,831	532,722	19,985
1909-1910, . . .	197,465	7,363	342,607	547,435	20,293
1910-1911, . . .	211,583	7,413	336,162	555,258	20,517
1911-1912, . . .	175,515	7,488	399,787	582,710	20,828
1912-1913, . . .	185,362	7,701	398,480	591,543	21,062

* The amounts are given in round numbers—fractions of £1 being excluded.

† The exact amount for this year cannot be ascertained.

As stated in previous reports, the Asylum accounts before the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, came into operation, did not include loan repayments and, therefore, prior to the year 1900-1, the amount shown in the fourth column of above Table only represents the amount paid out of local rates towards the actual *maintenance* of the patients, excluding the cost of land, buildings, etc.

The amounts paid out of local rates do not, however, afford an exact indication of the actual expenditure from year to year, as the sum required to be levied in any one year is affected by the balance in hand or deficit, as the case may be, at the beginning thereof.

Save in exceptional cases, when the cost of small works is defrayed out of money provided for current expenditure, the actual sum expended on building works, purchase of land, &c., the cost of which is met by a loan obtained for the purpose in each case, does not appear in Table XV.; as it is only when these loans come under repayment that such works involve an outlay of Asylum Funds.

AVERAGE COST.

Table XVI. (Appendix B.) shows the average cost per patient under the different heads of expenditure, in each of the Asylums. From this Table it will be seen that the averages per patient for all the Asylums for the year 1912-1913 were as follow:—

	District Asylums.	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.
1. Average cost, including charges in respect of buildings, land, &c.—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(a.) Calculated on the gross expenditure	29 11 3	18 18 2
(b.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less receipts from paying patients and other miscellaneous receipts.	28 1 5	18 15 7
2. Average cost, excluding charges in respect of buildings, land, &c., i.e., cost of maintenance only—		
(a.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less loan repayments.	24 15 5	15 11 11
(b.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less loan repayments and receipts from miscellaneous sources.	23 18 10	15 9 4
(c.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less loan repayments, receipts from miscellaneous sources, and receipts on behalf of paying patients.	23 5 8	15 9 4

These figures show an increase in the case of the District Asylums and a decrease in the case of the Auxiliary Asylum, as compared with the amounts for the previous year, which were as follow:—

	District Asylums.	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 (a.).	29 5 10	20 8 11
(b.).	27 17 5	20 5 6
2 (a.).	24 8 7	15 19 1
(b.).	23 14 4	15 15 8
(c.).	23 0 3	15 15 8

The increase in the gross cost (1 (a)) in the case of the District Asylums amounted to 5s. 5d., and in the net cost (2 (c)) also to 5s. 5d. per patient.

The highest gross average cost per patient in the District Asylums, including loan repayments, was in the case of the Richmond and Portrane Asylums, where it amounted to £35 19s. 5d., and the highest net average, excluding loan repayments and deducting receipts from paying patients, and other miscellaneous receipts, was in the case of the Kilkenny Asylum, where the amount was £27 7s. 5d.

The lowest gross average cost in the District Asylums, including loan repayments, was in the case of Killarney Asylum, in which the amount was £23 4s. 1d.; and the lowest net average, excluding loan repayments, and deducting receipts from paying patients, and other miscellaneous receipts, was in Castlebar Asylum, the amount being £19 11s. 7d.

The following are the details of the average annual cost per head for all the Asylums, calculated on the gross expenditure during the year 1912-13, as compared with 1911-12:—

Heads under which the Expenditure is classified.	Average cost per patient per Annum, calculated on the Gross Expenditure.							
	District Asylums.				Youngman Auxiliary Asylum.			
	Year 1911-1912.	Year 1912-1913.	Year 1911-1912.	Year 1912-1913.	Year 1911-1912.	Year 1912-1913.	Year 1911-1912.	Year 1912-1913.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Loan repayments,	4 17 7	4 16 1	4 9 9	3 6 4				
Salaries and wages,	5 4 5	5 5 1	3 10 3	3 13 8				
Superannuation,	0 14 3	0 15 7	—	—				
Provisions and groceries,	8 16 8	9 3 2	7 1 8	6 13 2				
Wines, spirits, and beer,	0 1 6	0 1 4	0 0 3	0 0 13				
Tobacco and snuff,	0 6 2	0 6 1	0 2 8	0 2 5				
Medicines and medical and surgical appliances,	0 3 4	0 2 10	0 1 2	0 3 4				
Clothing,	2 0 5	1 17 5	1 0 2	0 13 11				
Bedding,	0 12 5	0 11 1	—	0 0 6				
Furniture,	0 8 8	0 8 0	0 1 4	0 2 10				
Fuel and light,	2 5 11	2 8 10	1 17 1	1 7 2				
Washing materials,	0 5 11	0 5 10	0 4 3	0 4 7				
Water supply,	0 4 6	0 4 11	0 5 5	0 4 11				
Farm and garden expenses,	1 7 5	1 5 8	1 0 1	0 17 6				
Repairs and alterations,	1 3 4	1 5 1	0 7 6	0 18 4				
Stationery, printing, and advertising,	0 3 10	0 3 11	0 2 2	0 2 1				
Rents, rates, taxes, and insurances,	0 4 6	0 3 11	0 2 0	0 2 0				
Incidental expenses (including postage),	0 5 9	0 7 3	0 2 2	0 5 4				
Total average cost of patients maintained in workhouses under Act 35 & 39 Vic., cap. 67, sec. 9.	18 7 4	18 9 0	—	—				
Gross Total,	29 5 10	29 14 3	20 8 11	18 18 2				
Total excluding Loan Repayments,	24 8 7	24 15 5	15 19 1	15 11 11				
Deduct average sum per head received as contributions on behalf of paying patients, and as casual receipts,	1 8 5	1 9 10	0 3 5	0 2 7				
Net annual cost per head to Public Funds, including Loan Repayments,	27 17 5	28 1 5	20 5 6	18 15 7				
Do, excluding do.,	23 0 3	23 5 8	15 15 8	15 9 4				

ASYLUM FARMS.

Table XVIII. (Appendix B.) shows the quantity of land in connection with each District and Auxiliary Asylum, and how it was utilised in the year 1913.

In only one case during the year was an addition made to the farms attached to these Institutions, viz.—at Omagh Asylum, where 38 acres 3 roods 27 perches were acquired, thus increasing the total acreage at all the District and Auxiliary Asylums from 3,884 acres and 16 perches to 3,923 acres and 3 perches.

The receipts and expenditure on behalf of the Asylum farms are shown in Table XVII. (Appendix B.), from which it will be seen that a net profit of £17,607 5s. 11d. was made on the working of these farms during the financial year 1912-13.

ACCOMMODATION.

The following are the details of the works recently carried out, in progress, or urgently required at the various Asylums:—

ANTRIM ASYLUM.—We have again to repeat the remark made in our last two Reports that no additions or alterations were made at this Asylum during the year, notwithstanding that further accommodation is required, as the institution is now overcrowded.

ARMAGH ASYLUM.—No steps have yet been taken to provide additional accommodation at this Asylum, the necessity for which has been pointed out in previous Reports. Some parts of the building are still devoid of any system of heating, and some of the sanitary accommodation requires to be renovated.

BALLINASLOE ASYLUM.—Plans for the erection of additional accommodation to relieve the overcrowding in this Asylum have now received Your Excellency's approval, and it is hoped that the work will shortly be commenced. The damage done to the nurses' quarters by fire has been made good; a new shed has been erected for patients on the exercise grounds; and the grounds used for athletic sports are being extended and levelled. We have called the attention of the Committee of Management to the necessity for increasing the bathroom accommodation and improving the lighting, and, in some parts, the heating of the Institution.

BELFAST ASYLUM.—The new hospital and all the villas erected at Purdyshurn have been equipped and occupied, so that the majority of the patients are now located there, and for the first time in many years the old buildings in the city afford sufficient accommodation for the patients still remaining in them.

CARLOW ASYLUM.—The plans for the provision of further sanitary accommodation at this Asylum, referred to in our last Report, have now received Your Excellency's approval, together with plans for the erection of stores, workshops and some farm

buildings. The last-mentioned have already been completed, and some walls have been erected at the farmyard. The question of providing additional accommodation for the patients is still in abeyance. We have pointed out to the Committee the necessity which exists for a *post-mortem* room, and also a padded room on each side of the Asylum.

CATTLEBAR ASYLUM.—The overcrowding of this Asylum has become acute, and there has recently been a considerable number of cases of sickness attributable thereto. We are, therefore, glad to report that the Committee of Management have decided to provide additional accommodation for 250 male patients, and steps are being taken to prepare the necessary plans. The new sewage disposal scheme, referred to in previous Reports, has at length being completed, and is now in working order. The land recently acquired has been improved by extensive clearing of rock and scrub, and about 200 yards of wall enclosing the side of it which abuts on the public road has been built.

CLONMEL ASYLUM.—This Asylum is now considerably overcrowded, and we have called the attention of the Committee of Management to the necessity for providing further accommodation. Some alterations have been made in the lower story of the male house with the view of providing extra sleeping accommodation for about 22 patients, but we have pointed out to the Committee that such accommodation, being below the ground level, is totally unsuitable for the purpose. In accordance with a recommendation made by us, a Mortuary has been erected. Additional bathing and lavatory accommodation has been provided, and a new scullery, pantry and coal store have been erected. Improvements are being made in the stores department and laundry.

CORK ASYLUM.—Alterations are being carried out in a number of the female wards of this Asylum by the removal of dividing walls, and thus converting small rooms and corridors into large apartments. This work will, it is anticipated, provide accommodation for over 70 additional patients. The front of the main buildings and chimney stacks, &c., have been pointed in cement, and the former residence of the late clerk has been thoroughly renovated, and is now used for the accommodation of two of the Assistant Medical Officers.

YOUGHAL AUXILIARY ASYLUM.—The only work carried out at this Institution during the year was the installation of telephonic communication through the building.

DOWNPATRICK ASYLUM.—No structural works were required at this Asylum, and the only matter calling for mention is the provision of a water softening plant during the year.

ENNIS ASYLUM.—Plans for the conversion of Tulla Workhouse building into an auxiliary asylum have been prepared, but it was found necessary to refer them back to the Committee of Management for the consideration of some suggestions made by us, and these are now engaging attention. Meanwhile the Ennis

Asylum continues to be greatly overcrowded. A new observation dormitory has been provided on the female side, and steps are being taken to install two new steam boilers and erect a boiler-house, workshop, and chimney shaft with the view of improving the general heating and steam supplies of the institution, to the necessity for which attention has been called in previous Reports. No steps have yet been taken to enlarge the dining hall or stores, but the provision of a general bathroom and the improvement and extension of the laundry have been under the consideration of the Committee.

ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM.—The only structural work carried out at this Asylum during the year was the rebuilding of about forty yards of the boundary wall.

KILKENNY ASYLUM.—No important structural works were carried out at this Asylum during the year, but about three hundred yards of new road were constructed at the Lacken annexe. Steps have been taken to erect four cottages for married male attendants. We have suggested to the Committee of Management the desirability of extending the workshops.

KILLARNEY ASYLUM.—The only work carried out at this Asylum during the year was the erection of a new wall round the laundry yard, which was enlarged. We are glad to state that steps have been taken to acquire additional land for the Institution, the necessity for which has been pointed out in previous reports.

LETTERKENNY ASYLUM.—Improved machinery has been installed in the laundry of this Asylum, but no structural works were found necessary during the year.

LIMERICK ASYLUM.—We are glad to state that the Committee of Management of this Asylum have at length decided to provide the much needed additional accommodation for patients by erecting a new wing on the male side, enlarging the Roman Catholic Chapel, and making additions and alterations to the Mortuary. The plans of these works have been duly approved by Your Excellency. The female observation dormitory has been much improved by the removal of the small metal window sashes and the substitution of large wooden window frames, sashes, and fanlights, 9½ feet high and 3½ feet wide.

LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.—The only structural works carried out at this Institution during the year were the erection of a coal shed and the concreting and draining of the public yard at the main Asylum. We have again pointed out to the Committee of Management the desirability of extending the buildings at Gransha with a view to transferring the entire Asylum there, and abandoning the old buildings in the city.

MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM.—The only structural work carried at this Asylum during the year was the erection of a new scullery.

MONAGHAN ASYLUM.—The question of providing additional accommodation for the district which this Asylum serves by the conversion of Cootchill Workhouse into an Auxiliary Asylum or

otherwise is still a matter of dispute between the representatives of the two counties concerned (Cavan and Monaghan), and a final decision has not yet been arrived at. Meanwhile, as stated in our last Report, the remodelling and enlargement of the administrative departments and the provision of telephonic communication between the various buildings, the necessity for which was dwelt on in past Reports, remain in abeyance.

MULLINGAR ASYLUM.—This Asylum continues to be greatly overcrowded, and although the Committee of Management have had the matter under consideration, no decision as to the method of providing the required accommodation has yet been arrived at. The only structural work carried out during the year was the erection of a fire-proof strong-room in the clerk's office. A new cooking range was installed in the kitchen.

OMAGH ASYLUM.—No steps have yet been taken by the Committee of Management to provide additional accommodation for patients at this Asylum, which continues to be much overcrowded. Plans for the erection of a bridge over the River Camowen, in order to afford access to the land recently acquired for the Institution, have received Your Excellency's approval, but a contract for carrying out the work has not yet been entered into. The Committee had also the question of erecting a surgical operating room under consideration, but the proposal was abandoned, as it was in contemplation to make arrangements for having any necessary operations performed in the County Hospital. In view of the prevalence of zymotic disease in the Institution, we have suggested the provision of a disinfecting chamber.

RICHMOND ASYLUM.—The reconstruction of one of the female divisions at this Asylum has been taken in hand, and a considerable extent of the internal walls of the male house has been plastered. The reconstruction of the meat store and the erection of stables at the Grangegormann annexe have been completed. Nine houses for married attendants are in course of erection, and many of the paths in the grounds have been concreted. The telephone, fire alarm, and "tell-tale" clock systems have been extended to the buildings recently erected.

PORTRANE ASYLUM.—A pavilion, shelters, and ball-alley have been constructed on the recreation ground at this Asylum. A laundry drying-green, containing 100 iron standards, carrying 7,700 feet lineal of clothes-line, has been formed—the paths between the standards being laid in concrete or gravel. A new lime catch-pit has been constructed in connection with the water supply, and 450 yards of sewer pipe has been laid down to take the waste from the pit to the sea.

SLIGO ASYLUM.—The Committee of Management have not yet arrived at a decision regarding the question of the water supply, which was referred to in our last Report. They have now also under consideration the question of lighting the Asylum by electricity. On our recommendation they took steps to install a "tell-tale" clock system for recording the performance of the duties of the night staff, but, after some correspondence on the

subject, they have decided to postpone the matter. The question of providing additional accommodation for patients, so long deferred, is still in abeyance.

WATERFORD ASYLUM.—The alterations and improvements in the laundry at this Asylum, which were referred to in our last Report, have been completed. We have again suggested to the Committee of Management the advisability of extending the stores.

PROSECUTION.

In only one case during the year was it deemed necessary to take legal proceedings against an attendant for ill-treating a patient. In this case, which occurred in Clonmel Asylum, on the 27th November, the attendant beat the patient (a female) with the handle of a sweeping-brush, inflicting a number of severe bruises on the arms, left shoulder and left hip of the latter. When the case came on for trial, the attendant pleaded guilty, and was discharged under the First Offenders Act. She was subsequently dismissed from the Asylum service by the Committee of Management.

REGULATIONS.

During the year Regulations for the management of the Omagh and Sligo District Asylums were drawn up by the Committees of Management under the 9th Section (sub-section 6) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and were duly approved by Your Excellency. Such Regulations have been made, and are now in force in the following Asylums, viz.:—Antrim, Armagh, Ballinasloe, Belfast, Clonmel, Cork (including Youghal Auxiliary), Downpatrick, Ennis, Enniseorthy, Killarney, Limerick, Londonderry, Maryborough, Monaghan, Omagh, Richmond (including Portrane), Sligo, and Waterford.

STAFF.

We have to record the retirement, on superannuation, of Dr. George E. Carre, the Resident Medical Superintendent of the Omagh Asylum, after nearly 33 years' faithful service in that Institution. Dr. Carre carries with him the goodwill of all with whom he came in contact—patients and staff alike—having during his long and honourable service, by devoting himself whole-heartedly to their welfare, gained their affection as well as their respect. He has been succeeded by Dr. John Patriek, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Belfast Asylum, whose lengthened and efficient service have fully qualified him for the more responsible post.

THE STATE CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.

The number of patients resident in Dundrum Asylum at the end of 1913 was 166, viz., 143 males and 23 females, as compared with 141 males and 21 females at the end of 1912—thus showing an increase of 4 patients during the year 1913.

The admissions (27) during 1913 showed an increase of 5 on the number for the previous year, while the discharges numbered 20, being 4 less than in the previous year.

There were 3 deaths in 1913, as compared with 4 in 1912.

The following Table shows the changes which have taken place amongst the inmates of the Institution during the year 1913 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining on 1st January, 1913, ..	141	21	162
Admitted during the Year 1913, ..	22	5	27
Total under treatment during Year,	163	26	189
Discharged recovered, or not insane, ..	11	—	11
Discharged improved,	6	3	9
Do., not improved,	—	—	—
Died,	3	—	3
Escaped,	—	—	—
Remaining on 1st January, 1914,	143	23	166

Of the 27 cases admitted, 19 were found insane on arraignment; 3 were found guilty, but insane when the offences with which they were charged were committed; and 5 convicts, having become insane whilst undergoing sentences of penal servitude, were transferred to the Asylum.

The inmates remaining on the 31st December last were classified as follows :—115 (98 males and 17 females) were found insane on arraignment, and incapable of pleading; 26 (24 males and 2 females) were acquitted on the ground of insanity, or a special verdict of guilty but insane was returned; while 25 (21 males and 4 females) were certified to be insane while undergoing sentence of imprisonment or penal servitude.

The general health of the patients has been good, and no suicide, serious casualty, or escape occurred during the year.

The net average cost of maintenance during the financial year 1912-13 was £44 6s. 8d. per patient, as compared with £43 4s. 1d. in the previous year—showing an increase of £1 2s. 7d.

The statistics relating to the Asylum, together with the annual report of the Resident Physician and Governor, will be found in Appendix C.

Table II. (Appendix C.) shows the various crimes with which the patients were charged; Table III. shows the ages of the patients; Table IV., the manner in which the patients discharged during the year were disposed of; Table V., the forms of insanity in those admitted during the year; Table VI., their social condition as to marriage; Table VII., their previous occupations; Table VIII., the daily average number employed; Table IX., the numbers attending Divine Service, etc.; and Tables X., XI., and XII. give details of the finances of the institution.

PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND IN IRISH WORKHOUSES.

On the 1st January, 1914, the pauper lunatics in Irish workhouses (exclusive of those maintained under the 9th Sec. of the Act 38 and 39 Vict., cap. 67, who are included in the population of the District Asylums), numbered 2,494, viz. :—952 males and 1,542 females.

On the 1st January, 1913, the numbers were :—males, 934; females, 1,559; total, 2,493—showing a net increase of 1, the males having increased by 18, while the females decreased by 17 during the year.

The total number, therefore, remained practically stationary.

The number in each of the Unions throughout Ireland is shown in Appendix E., which includes the 68 cases referred to below.

The following table shows the number of the insane boarded out in workhouses in pursuance of the 9th Section of the Act 38 and 39 Vict., cap. 67, under contract between the Committees of the respective Asylums and the Poor Law Guardians :—

Contracting Asylum.	Workhouse.	Number of Patients maintained on 31st December, 1913.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Antrim, ..	Ballymena, ..	26	—	26
Belfast, ..	Ballymena, ..	8	29	37
Ennis, ..	Ennis, ..	4	—	4
Londonderry, ..	Limavady, ..	—	1	1
	Total, ..	38	30	68

The reports on the lunatic wards of the workhouses visited during the year will be found in Appendix F.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient Servants,

THOMAS I. CONSIDINE,

WILLIAM R. DAWSON,

Inspectors of Lunatics.

OFFICE OF REGISTRAR IN LUNACY,

FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN,

6th day of July, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant (No. 251), forwarding, for submission to the Lord Chancellor, the 63rd Annual Report of the Inspectors of Lunatics (Ireland).

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. M. COLLES.

The Inspectors of Lunatics.

THE REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS (IRELAND)

ON
THE HOUSES LICENSED UNDER THE ACT 5 AND 6 VIC.,
CAP. 123, AND MENTAL HOSPITALS,
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1913.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL
OF ABERDEEN,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND,

AND

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE IGNATIUS
JOHN O'BRIEN,

LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

The 35th section of the Act 5 and 6 Viet., cap. 123, requires the Inspectors-General of Prisons, as Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, to report annually to the Lord Lieutenant, and to the Lord Chancellor, on the state and condition of the Private Asylums. This duty was transferred to the Inspectors of Lunatics by the 23rd section of the Act 8 and 9 Viet., cap. 107. Your Lordship, as Lord Chancellor, has signified Your approval that our Report under that section dealing with the state and condition of the several houses licensed under the Private Asylums Act, and the care of the patients therein, shall be accepted as a fulfilment of the requirements referred to. We have, therefore, the honour of addressing this portion of our Report, together with Appendix D, and the part of Appendix F which relates to the Private Asylums and Institutions for the insane, to both Your Excellency and Your Lordship.

In Ireland accommodation for the insane, who are able, or whose friends are able, to contribute towards their maintenance is provided—

- (1.) In licensed houses, of which there are twelve.
- (2.) In establishments which may be denominated mental hospitals. These establishments are not kept for profit, and were originally endowed by private individuals. Of these there are four, viz.:—Blomfield; St. Patrick's Hospital, including St. Edmundsbury; St. Vincent's; and the Stewart Institution.
- (3.) A certain number of private patients who are able to contribute only small sums towards their maintenance are received into District Asylums.

The number of licensed houses and mental hospitals continues the same as at the date of the last Report.

On 1st January, 1914, the number of patients resident in licensed houses and mental hospitals was 886, of whom 385 were males and 501 females. These figures show a net increase of 6 on the number resident on 1st January, 1913—the males having decreased by 3, while the females increased by 9.

The following changes have taken place amongst the inmates of these institutions during the year:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number resident on the 1st January, 1913,	388	492	880
Admitted during 1913,	103	138	241
Discharged during 1913,	71	97	168
Died during 1913,	34	32	66
Escaped during 1913,	1	—	1
Remaining on the 1st January, 1914,	385	501	886

Table No. 1 (Appendix D.) shows the number resident on 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1913. From this table it will be seen that in 1880 the number was 622, while in 1913 it had increased to 886—an increase of 264 in thirty-three years, or an average increase of 8 per annum.

The admissions during 1913 showed a net decrease of 6, as compared with the number for 1912, the males having decreased by 17, while the females increased by 11.

The following table shows the admissions each year since 1880, distinguishing first admissions from re-admissions :—

YEARS.	First Admissions.	Re-Admissions.	Total Admitted.
1880, ..	130	36	166
1881, ..	122	23	145
1882, ..	127	46	173
1883, ..	103	32	135
1884, ..	126	36	162
1885, ..	136	36	172
1886, ..	101	40	141
1887, ..	139	48	187
1888, ..	108	38	146
1889, ..	129	36	165
1890, ..	118	29	147
1891, ..	132	35	167
1892, ..	115	45	160
1893, ..	122	38	160
1894, ..	123	39	162
1895, ..	137	41	178
1896, ..	134	60	194
1897, ..	148	59	207
1898, ..	160	42	202
1899, ..	156	46	202
1900, ..	159	49	208
1901, ..	153	56	209
1902, ..	188	49	237
1903, ..	194	43	237
1904, ..	161	64	225
1905, ..	185	63	248
1906, ..	208	49	257
1907, ..	213	63	276
1908, ..	209	60	269
1909, ..	178	80	258
1910, ..	208	62	270
1911, ..	204	65	269
1912, ..	194	53	247
1913, ..	186	55	241

As this Table shows, the first admissions decreased, while the re-admissions slightly increased in 1913, the decrease in the former amounting to 8, and the increase in the latter to 2. The total admissions were less than in any year since 1904.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the year was 34.4, as compared with 41.3 in the previous year, while the percentage of deaths on the approximate average number resident was 7.5, as compared with 6.8 in 1912.

No suicides or fatal accidents occurred in any of these Institutions during the year.

VOLUNTARY BOARDERS.

As stated in previous Reports, a number of the Asylums receive patients who enter voluntarily under conditions laid down by us. The majority of these cases only remain for a short time, as they

cannot be detained after giving notice of their intention or desire to leave. On the 31st December last the total number of such voluntary boarders resident in all the Private Asylums and Institutions for the insane was 40, viz. :—28 males and 12 females, as compared with 30 19 males and 11 females) on the 31st December, 1912. During the year 1913, 100 voluntary boarders (85 males and 15 females) were admitted; 84 (71 males and 13 females) left or were certified as insane; and 5 males and 1 female died.

Table No. II. (Appendix D.) shows the number remaining in all the Private Asylums and Institutions for the insane at the end of 1912 and 1913, and also, in the case of the licensed houses, the number for which each was licensed; Table No. III. shows the admissions, discharges, deaths, and escapes during the year 1913; Table No. IV., the assigned causes and associated factors of insanity in the patients admitted during the year; Table No. V., the forms of insanity in the cases admitted during the year, Table No. VI., the ages of the patients remaining at the end of the year; Table No. VII., their social condition as to marriage, and Table No. VIII., their previous professions or occupations.

The reports on the inspection of these licensed houses and other institutions will be found in Appendix F.

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's and Your Lordship's

obedient Servants,

THOMAS L. CONSIDINE,

WILLIAM R. DAWSON,

Inspectors of Lunatics

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of the Insane under

YEAR.	District and Auxiliary Asylums.			Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum.			Private Asylums and Institutions for the Insane.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880	4,685	3,982	8,667	140	37	177	236	386	622
1881	4,860	4,118	8,978	144	29	173	238	397	635
1882	5,022	4,249	9,271	144	29	173	254	396	650
1883	5,196	4,346	9,542	139	33	172	247	389	636
1884	5,322	4,365	9,687	146	32	178	244	396	639
1885	5,402	4,470	9,872	144	29	173	243	389	632
1886	5,493	4,584	10,077	139	33	172	233	369	602
1887	5,734	4,765	10,499	140	29	169	239	386	625
1888	5,888	4,937	10,825	140	28	168	240	361	601
1889	6,037	5,143	11,180	146	30	176	259	372	631
1890	6,194	5,294	11,488	150	29	179	253	368	621
1891	6,359	5,374	11,733	124	19	143	266	366	632
1892	6,601	5,532	12,133	128	21	149	275	369	644
1893	6,818	5,616	12,434	130	26	156	281	361	642
1894	7,002	5,769	12,771	140	21	161	293	353	646
1895	7,287	6,045	13,332	140	23	163	305	358	663
1896	7,680	6,361	14,041	145	20	165	318	358	676
1897	7,945	6,653	14,598	150	20	170	325	366	691
1898	8,323	6,966	15,289	148	21	169	327	387	714
1899	8,607	7,302	15,909	141	21	162	318	381	699
1900	8,912	7,492	16,404	140	22	162	325	384	709
1901	9,133	7,747	16,880	146	24	170	323	409	732
1902	9,508	8,072	17,580	149	20	169	335	410	745
1903	9,791	8,303	18,094	133	20	153	341	432	773
1904	10,089	8,526	18,615	139	20	159	351	443	794
1905	10,341	8,716	19,057	137	23	160	379	439	818
1906	10,452	8,854	19,306	140	22	162	390	455	845
1907	10,500	9,002	19,511	136	22	158	394	476	870
1908	10,753	9,285	20,038	144	24	168	386	477	863
1909	10,937	9,333	20,270	151	23	174	387	514	901
1910	11,099	9,504	20,603	148	20	168	409	500	909
1911	11,276	9,804	20,880	147	21	168	401	506	906
1912	11,425	9,733	21,158	141	21	162	388	492	880
1913	11,480	9,834	21,314	143	23	166	385	501	886

* The numbers under this heading are exclusive of certain patients located (under sec. 9 of the Act 35 & 39).
 † These cases were not

General Tables.

APP. A.]

A.

are in Ireland on the 31st December of each Year from 1880 to 1913.

Workhouses.*			Prisons.			Single Chancery and other Patients in Unconcerned Private Houses †			Total.			Year.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1,414	2,099	3,513	2	1	3	-	-	-	6,477	6,505	12,982	1880
1,380	2,160	3,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,622	6,704	13,326	1881
1,390	2,220	3,610	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,810	6,894	13,704	1882
1,428	2,203	3,631	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,010	6,971	13,981	1883
1,457	2,216	3,673	1	-	1	-	-	-	7,170	7,008	14,178	1884
1,438	2,192	3,630	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,227	7,080	14,307	1885
1,471	2,267	3,738	1	-	1	-	-	-	7,337	7,253	14,590	1886
1,501	2,352	3,853	1	-	1	-	-	-	7,615	7,532	15,147	1887
1,583	2,374	3,957	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,851	7,700	15,551	1888
1,600	2,438	4,038	1	-	1	-	-	-	8,043	7,983	16,026	1889
1,566	2,395	3,961	2	-	2	-	-	-	8,165	8,086	16,251	1890
1,656	2,524	4,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,405	8,283	16,688	1891
1,701	2,497	4,198	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,705	8,419	17,124	1892
1,718	2,326	4,044	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,947	8,329	17,276	1893
1,686	2,390	4,076	-	1	1	-	-	-	9,121	8,534	17,655	1894
1,724	2,388	4,112	1	-	1	47	39	86	9,504	8,853	18,357	1895
1,636	2,356	3,992	-	-	-	45	47	92	9,824	9,142	18,966	1896
1,657	2,373	4,030	1	2	3	49	49	98	10,127	9,463	19,590	1897
1,674	2,365	4,039	2	-	2	48	43	91	10,522	9,782	20,304	1898
1,634	2,355	3,989	1	-	1	55	48	103	10,756	10,107	20,863	1899
1,590	2,215	3,805	-	-	-	47	42	89	11,014	10,155	21,169	1900
1,560	2,186	3,746	-	-	-	55	47	102	11,217	10,413	21,630	1901
1,458	2,081	3,539	-	-	-	53	52	105	11,503	10,635	22,138	1902
1,479	2,181	3,660	-	-	-	59	55	114	11,803	10,991	22,794	1903
1,257	2,053	3,320	-	-	-	54	54	108	11,900	11,096	22,996	1904
1,264	1,951	3,215	-	-	-	63	52	115	12,184	11,181	23,365	1905
1,310	1,918	3,228	-	-	-	62	51	113	12,254	11,300	23,554	1906
1,167	1,886	3,053	-	-	-	68	58	126	12,274	11,444	23,718	1907
999	1,724	2,723	-	-	-	73	66	139	12,355	11,576	23,931	1908
1,014	1,641	2,655	-	-	-	73	71	144	12,562	11,582	24,144	1909
975	1,596	2,571	-	-	-	73	70	143	12,704	11,690	24,394	1910
972	1,585	2,557	-	-	-	72	72	144	12,868	11,787	24,655	1911
934	1,569	2,493	-	-	-	74	72	146	12,962	11,877	24,839	1912
933	1,542	2,494	-	-	-	70	79	149	13,030	11,979	25,009	1913

Fig.-c. 47) in Workhouses, but who belong to and are included in the population of the District Asylums, included prior to 1896.

TABLE II.—Showing admissions to District and Private Asylums in each of the years from 1881 to 1913.

YEARS.	DISTRICT AND AUXILIARY ASYLUMS.			PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881,	1,806	1,196	2,802	61	84	145
1882,	1,437	1,208	2,645	89	84	173
1883,	1,455	1,249	2,704	58	77	135
1884,	1,519	1,217	2,736	76	86	162
1885,	1,476	1,374	2,850	91	81	172
1886,	1,531	1,215	2,746	69	72	141
1887,	1,558	1,306	2,863	85	102	187
1888,	1,513	1,308	2,821	75	71	146
1889,	1,491	1,465	2,956	80	79	165
1890,	1,643	1,452	3,095	77	70	147
AVERAGE NUMBER of admissions per annum during the 10 YEARS from 1881 to 1890.	1,493	1,299	2,792	77	80	157
1891,	1,658	1,352	3,010	92	75	167
1892,	1,733	1,448	3,181	81	79	160
1893,	1,733	1,472	3,207	77	83	160
1894,	1,726	1,508	3,239	91	71	162
1895,	1,754	1,462	3,216	97	81	178
1896,	1,815	1,514	3,329	104	90	194
1897,	1,796	1,489	3,285	102	105	207
1898,	1,877	1,592	3,469	96	106	202
1899,	1,920	1,629	3,549	105	97	202
1900,	1,945	1,601	3,546	104	104	208
AVERAGE NUMBER of admissions per annum during the 10 YEARS from 1891 to 1900.	1,796	1,506	3,302	95	89	184
1901,	1,956	1,616	3,572	106	109	209
1902,	2,156	1,791	3,947	118	119	237
1903,	2,140	1,810	3,950	115	122	237
1904,	2,117	1,793	3,910	95	130	225
1905,	2,087	1,685	3,772	117	131	248
1906,	1,950	1,588	3,538	125	132	257
1907,	1,988	1,616	3,604	114	162	276
1908,	1,979	1,819	3,798	133	136	269
1909,	2,033	1,568	3,601	115	143	258
1910,	1,952	1,624	3,576	130	140	270
AVERAGE NUMBER of admissions per annum during the 10 YEARS from 1901 to 1910.	2,029	1,691	3,720	116	132	248
1911,	1,996	1,639	3,635	125	144	269
1912,	1,898	1,611	3,509	120	127	247
1913,	1,806	1,633	3,439	103	138	241

TABLE II.—Showing for each District and Auxiliary Asylum the Counties and County Boroughs comprised in the Asylum District; the Number of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1913; and the Daily Average Number resident in 1912 and 1913.

ASYLUM.	Counties and County Boroughs comprised in Asylum Districts.	Number of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1913.			Daily Average Number resident during 1912.			Daily Average Number resident during 1913.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Antrim, . . .	Antrim, . . .	358	320	678	367	233	615	363	260	613
Armagh, . . .	Armagh, . . .	583	270	853	294	263	557	283	265	548
Belfast, . . .	Galway, . . . Roscommon, . . .	894	568	1,462	836	543	1,439	897	558	1,455
Belfast, . . .	Belfast Co. Borough.	608	634	1,242	585	636	1,241	603	651	1,257
Cork, . . .	Carlow, . . . Kildare, . . .	209	238	447	279	236	506	270	236	506
Castlebar, . . .	Mayo, . . .	628	365	993	527	304	831	496	319	836
Clonmel, . . .	Tipperary, North and Sth. Ridings	425	408	833	429	413	849	440	411	851
Cork (Main Asylum), do. Finghal Auxiliary.	Cork, Co. and Co. Borough.	887	953	1,840	1,119	1,066	2,176	1,121	1,096	2,318
	Cork, Co. and Co. Borough.	344	188	492						
Dewspatrick, . . .	Down, . . .	403	378	781	402	351	753	401	369	770
Ennis, . . .	Clare, . . .	290	222	512	267	212	479	282	218	500
Emmerthy, . . .	Wexford, . . .	266	285	551	276	277	553	269	282	551
Kilkenny, . . .	Kilkenny, . . .	257	245	502	234	237	451	256	238	494
Kilfeney, . . .	Kerry, . . .	376	314	690	343	306	659	367	314	681
Lislickenny, . . .	Donegal, . . .	443	268	711	450	274	724	446	271	717
Limerick, . . .	Limerick, Co. and County Borough.	391	303	694	388	299	687	381	306	689
Londonderry, . . .	Londonderry, Co. and Co. Borough.	301	251	552	298	250	548	302	248	550
Mayborough, . . .	King's and Queen's, . . .	346	267	613	324	260	583	326	265	591
Meenaghan, . . .	Monaghan, . . .	506	432	938	486	424	919	500	430	930
Mullingar, . . .	Longford, . . . Meath, . . . Westmeath, . . .	574	442	1,016	672	433	1,095	573	444	1,017
Onagh, . . .	Fermanagh, . . . Tyrone, . . .	448	391	839	439	384	820	459	390	849
Richmond, . . .	Dublin, Co. and Co. Borough.	784	943	1,727	1,667	1,633	3,293	1,624	1,635	3,279
Trillick, . . .	Wicklow, . . . Louth, . . .	833	726	1,559						
Sligo, . . .	Leitrim, . . . Sligo, . . .	420	284	714	430	287	717	425	287	715
Waterford, . . .	Waterford, Co. and County Borough.	337	306	643	333	294	625	332	290	623
Total, . . .		11,480	9,834	21,314	11,331	9,666	20,997	11,433	9,793	21,245

NOTE.—The figures in this and the following Tables of Appendix B include, in the cases of Antrim, Belfast, Ennis, and Londonderry, Patients maintained in Workhouses under the 26th sec. of the Act 8 and 39 Vic. c. 67.

TABLE III.—Showing for each District Asylum the Number of

ASYLUMS.	ADMISSIONS									DISCHARGES											
	First Admissions.			Not First Admissions.			Total Admitted.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved, not Insane, and Insanity doubtful.			Total Discharged.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Antrim, . . .	49	39	88	13	12	25	61	51	112	26	17	43	10	7	17	-	-	-	35	24	59
Armagh, . . .	26	33	59	12	5	17	37	38	75	22	11	33	7	2	9	-	-	-	29	13	42
Ballinasloe, . .	81	56	137	27	10	37	108	66	174	64	28	92	2	-	2	3	1	4	69	29	98
Belfast, . . .	99	122	221	23	22	45	122	154	276	53	57	90	30	38	68	-	-	-	53	65	118
Carlow, . . .	23	22	45	11	4	15	39	26	65	14	6	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	6	20
Castlebar, . . .	43	38	81	16	13	29	64	51	115	23	28	51	2	6	8	2	3	5	27	37	64
Clongmel, . . .	40	36	76	7	6	13	47	42	89	20	17	37	4	4	8	-	-	-	24	21	45
Cork (including Youghal Asylum), . .	161	129	290	11	27	38	172	156	328	66	62	128	7	12	19	-	1	1	73	65	138
Downpatrick, . .	44	63	107	16	16	32	60	79	139	27	35	62	3	8	11	-	-	-	30	43	73
Ennis, . . .	43	33	76	14	9	23	57	42	99	25	24	50	1	1	2	-	-	-	27	25	52
Enniscorthy, . .	33	35	68	10	12	22	43	47	90	17	12	29	3	1	4	3	1	4	23	14	37
Kilkenny, . . .	37	58	95	4	9	13	41	67	108	3	4	7	3	5	8	1	-	1	7	9	16
Killarney, . . .	63	49	112	29	16	45	92	65	157	37	28	65	9	10	19	1	1	2	47	29	76
Letterkenny, . .	42	39	81	26	18	44	68	57	125	35	24	59	14	10	24	2	1	3	51	33	84
Limerick, . . .	47	38	85	25	15	40	72	53	125	8	18	26	23	14	37	1	-	1	32	22	54
Londonderry, . .	43	22	65	17	14	31	60	36	96	24	16	40	7	4	11	-	-	-	31	26	57
Maryborough, . .	45	39	84	11	6	17	55	45	101	22	17	39	-	2	2	-	-	-	22	19	41
Mezaghian, . . .	43	61	104	23	21	44	66	82	148	31	36	67	7	5	12	2	2	4	40	45	85
Mullingar, . . .	55	40	95	27	16	43	82	56	138	46	30	76	2	4	6	2	1	3	50	35	85
Omagh, . . .	61	61	122	23	33	56	84	94	178	48	39	87	14	9	23	1	1	2	63	49	112
Richmond and Portlaine, . . .	208	200	408	56	49	105	264	249	513	102	96	198	26	16	42	1	2	3	129	114	243
Sligo, . . .	64	39	103	21	22	43	82	61	143	24	22	46	22	14	36	2	5	7	48	41	89
Waterford, . . .	22	33	55	7	4	11	29	35	65	12	9	21	2	3	5	-	-	-	14	12	26
Total, . . .	1278	1294	2572	428	329	757	1806	1663	3469	729	626	1355	188	175	363	21	19	40	938	829	1767

* In this case the injuries were

Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year 1913.

DEATHS.															Escapes.			Total Number of Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes.			ASYLUMS.
Ordinary.			By Accident.			By Suicide.			By Homicide.			Total Deaths.									
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
24	33	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	33	57	1	-	1	60	57	117	Antrim.
30	17	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	17	27	-	-	-	39	30	69	Armagh.
23	30	53	*1	-	*1	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	30	70	-	-	-	109	49	158	Ballinasloe.
54	91	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	91	145	3	-	3	110	136	246	Belfast.
21	15	37	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	23	15	38	-	-	-	77	21	98	Carlow.
41	16	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	16	57	-	-	-	68	53	121	Castlchar.
22	28	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	28	50	1	-	1	47	49	96	Clenmel.
58	42	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	42	148	2	-	2	161	127	288	Cork (including Youghal Auxiliary).
32	59	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	59	91	-	-	-	63	63	126	Downpatrick.
13	10	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	23	-	-	-	40	35	75	Dunns.
27	34	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	34	61	-	-	-	50	48	98	Enniscorthy.
22	30	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	30	52	-	-	-	29	39	68	Kilkenny.
29	21	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	24	53	-	-	-	76	68	144	Killarney.
30	25	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	25	55	-	-	-	31	60	141	Lettickenny.
38	28	66	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	40	28	68	-	-	-	72	58	130	Limerick.
27	15	42	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	15	43	-	-	-	39	35	94	Londonderry.
20	25	45	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	26	45	-	1	1	41	46	87	Maryborough.
25	24	49	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	27	24	51	-	-	-	67	67	134	Monaghan.
36	29	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	29	65	-	-	-	36	55	141	Mullingar.
23	32	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	37	70	-	-	-	96	85	181	Omagh.
129	117	246	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	130	117	247	1	-	1	200	231	431	Richmond and Portlaoine.
23	18	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	18	47	1	-	1	73	59	132	Sligo.
9	13	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	13	22	-	-	-	23	24	47	Waterford.
797	730	1,527	2	1	3	3	-	3	2	-	2	804	734	1,538	9	1	10	1,751	1,622	3,373	Total.

Admitted prior to admission.

TABLE IV.—Showing, for the District and Auxiliary Asylums, the Duration of the Disease on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year 1913.

CLASS.	DURATION OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION IN FIVE CLASSES.									
	The Admissions.			The Discharges.			The Deaths.			
				Received.		Relieved, or Otherwise (not including Escapes).				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
FIRST CLASS :— First Attack, and within Three Months on Admission, . . .	770	769	1,539	322	318	640	81	97	178	
SECOND CLASS :— First Attack, above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission, . .	223	213	436	120	87	207	24	26	50	
THIRD CLASS :— Not First Attack and within Twelve Months on Admission, . . .	333	263	596	153	135	288	38	32	70	
FOURTH CLASS :— First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months duration on Admis- sion, . . .	293	260	553	84	57	141	41	23	64	
FIFTH CLASS :— Congenital, . . .	70	68	138	—	—	—	11	8	19	
UNKNOWN, NOT INSANE ON ADMISSION, AND INSANITY DOUBTFUL, . . .	117	80	197	50	29	79	14	8	22	
Total, . . .	1,896	1,653	3,549	729	626	1,355	209	194	403	
							804	791	1,595	

TABLE V.—Showing length of Residence in District and Auxiliary Asylums of the Patients who were discharged Recovered during the Year 1913, and also of those who Died.

Length of Residence.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, . . .	12	9	21	33	55	94
From 1 to 3 months, . . .	208	176	384	59	51	110
Over 3 " 6 " . . .	186	174	360	40	45	85
" 6 " 9 " . . .	112	96	208	33	22	55
" 9 " 12 " . . .	47	40	87	32	25	57
" 1 " 2 years, . . .	82	71	153	88	47	135
" 2 " 3 " . . .	28	21	49	62	48	110
" 3 " 5 " . . .	29	10	39	78	72	150
" 5 " 7 " . . .	6	12	18	62	67	129
" 7 " 10 " . . .	8	10	18	64	65	129
" 10 " 12 " . . .	6	2	8	36	26	62
" 12 " 15 " . . .	1	3	4	37	42	79
" 15 " 20 " . . .	3	1	4	59	63	122
" 20 " 25 " . . .	1	1	2	25	31	56
" 25 " 30 " . . .	—	—	—	30	29	59
" 30 " 35 " . . .	—	—	—	27	17	44
" 35 " 40 " . . .	—	—	—	13	8	21
Upwards of 40 " . . .	—	—	—	20	18	38
Total, . . .	729	626	1,355	804	731	1,535

TABLE VI.—Showing for each District Asylum the Percentage of Recoveries on the Admissions, and also the Percentage of Deaths on the Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1913.

ASYLUM.	Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Daily Average Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Antrim,	41.0	33.3	37.6	6.6	13.2	9.3
Armagh,	59.5	29.9	44.0	3.5	6.5	4.9
Ballinasloe,	59.3	42.4	52.9	4.5	5.4	4.8
Belfast,	27.0	37.0	32.6	9.1	13.9	11.6
Carlow,	35.9	28.1	30.8	8.5	6.4	7.5
Castlebar,	35.9	54.9	44.3	7.8	5.2	6.8
Cloamall,	42.6	40.5	41.6	5.0	6.8	5.9
Cork (including Youghal Auxiliary),	38.4	33.3	36.0	7.7	5.7	6.7
Downpatrick,	45.0	44.3	44.6	8.0	5.4	6.8
Ennis,	45.6	57.1	50.5	4.6	4.6	4.6
Ennisceorthy,	39.6	25.5	32.2	10.0	12.1	11.1
Kilkenny,	*7.3	*6.0	*6.5	8.6	12.6	10.5
Killarney,	40.2	48.1	41.4	7.9	7.6	7.8
Letterkenny,	51.5	42.1	47.2	6.7	9.2	7.7
Limerick,	11.1	34.0	20.8	10.4	8.5	9.6
Londonderry,	40.0	44.4	41.7	9.3	6.0	7.8
Maryborough,	39.3	37.8	38.6	5.7	9.8	7.5
Monaghan,	47.0	43.9	45.3	5.4	5.6	5.5
Mullingar,	56.1	53.6	55.1	6.3	4.5	5.5
Omagh,	57.1	41.5	48.9	7.2	9.5	8.2
Richmond and Portrane,	38.6	38.6	38.6	8.0	7.1	7.5
Sligo,	29.3	36.1	32.2	6.8	6.8	6.6
Waterford,	41.4	25.0	32.3	2.7	4.3	3.5
Total,	40.4	37.9	39.2	7.0	7.5	7.2

* The abnormally low rates for this Asylum are due to the fact that a large number of chronic cases were transferred from Workhouses during the year, thus unduly swelling the admissions.

TABLE VII.—Showing for all the District and Auxiliary Asylums the proportion (per cent.) of Recoveries to Admissions, of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident; and of Recoveries to Daily Average Number Resident, in quinquennial periods from 1893 to 1912, inclusive, and in 1913.

YEAR.	Proportion (per cent.) of Recoveries to Admissions.			Average of the Five-year Period.			Proportion (per cent.) of Deaths to Daily average number Resident.			Average of the Five-year Period.			Proportion (per cent.) of Recoveries to Daily average number Resident.			Average of the Five-year Period.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1893.	39.0	35.1	38.6				7.6	10.0	8.7				19.1	18.0	18.1			
1894.	43.6	38.9	40.5				8.0	9.7	8.8				20.6	20.2	20.4			
1895.	39.6	38.9	39.3	38.4	37.2	38.4	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.4	8.3	7.8	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.3	9.6
1896.	38.6	35.6	37.2				6.2	7.3	6.7				9.3	8.7	9.0			
1897.	37.9	34.3	36.3				7.7	7.5	7.6				8.7	7.9	8.2			
1898.	38.0	33.5	36.9				7.0	7.6	7.4				8.7	8.3	8.8			
1899.	38.8	36.4	37.7				7.4	7.0	7.2				8.8	8.3	8.6			
1900.	38.8	35.7	37.2	37.2	35.4	36.4	7.3	8.1	7.9	7.5	7.6	7.5	8.2	7.8	8.0	8.4	7.9	8.1
1901.	39.0	36.5	36.6				8.0	7.0	7.5				7.9	7.7	7.8			
1902.	35.8	33.9	34.3				7.1	8.0	7.7				8.3	7.5	7.9			
1903.	37.7	35.4	36.7				7.2	8.1	7.8				8.1	7.8	8.1			
1904.	33.9	30.3	36.3				7.5	8.2	7.8				7.8	7.8	7.7			
1905.	34.6	30.6	36.5	37.1	36.7	37.1	7.9	7.4	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.1	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.4
1906.	38.8	34.8	37.0				7.3	7.7	7.6				7.3	6.3	6.8			
1907.	38.8	37.1	38.6				7.8	7.5	7.7				7.4	6.7	7.1			
1908.	38.0	35.1	36.9				6.6	7.7	7.1				7.1	6.9	7.0			
1909.	36.3	30.2	35.4				7.6	7.7	7.5				6.9	6.7	6.8			
1910.	36.4	36.7	36.6	35.8	35.3	35.6	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.2	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.9	6.7	6.8
1911.	41.1	40.1	40.7				6.8	7.6	7.2				7.3	7.1	7.2			
1912.	40.9	39.5	40.3				6.7	6.9	6.8				6.9	6.8	6.7			
1913.	40.4	37.9	39.2				7.0	7.5	7.2				6.4	6.1	6.4			

TABLE VIII.—Showing for each District Asylum the proportion (per cent.) of Deaths to the Daily Average Number Resident during each of the years from 1904 to 1913.

ASYLUMS.	Percentage of Deaths on Daily Average Number Resident.									
	YEARS.									
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Antrim,	6.0	8.2	11.2	7.6	7.8	10.7	8.8	8.6	9.8	9.8
Armagh,	6.8	6.2	8.0	5.3	5.8	7.2	4.5	5.0	4.4	4.9
Ballinasloe,	5.8	5.3	5.5	4.6	6.9	7.9	7.2	5.5	5.9	4.8
Belfast,	9.5	8.4	8.5	10.3	8.4	9.2	9.2	8.4	9.6	11.6
Carlow,	11.0	6.6	6.9	8.4	6.5	7.5	7.8	8.3	8.1	7.5
Castlebar,	7.7	5.2	4.8	6.0	5.2	5.1	5.3	7.9	5.8	6.8
Cloamell,	7.8	7.2	8.9	7.5	7.5	4.6	6.4	5.3	7.2	5.9
Cork (including Youghal Auxiliary).	8.5	11.1	9.5	8.2	7.1	7.7	7.3	6.6	5.6	6.7
Downpatrick,	8.6	8.1	7.7	10.2	5.4	7.6	7.2	10.6	6.5	6.8
Ennis,	9.1	7.9	7.4	7.3	7.3	4.6	6.4	7.8	5.4	4.6
Enniscorthy,	9.0	7.6	6.1	6.9	6.9	7.1	10.2	7.4	8.7	11.1
Kilkenny,	5.1	5.8	6.8	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.3	7.7	6.9	10.5
Kilbarney,	9.5	9.9	8.4	10.4	11.2	12.6	8.5	7.1	5.0	7.8
Letterkenny,	6.8	6.9	7.7	8.0	5.4	4.9	5.0	8.5	5.2	7.7
Limerick	5.6	5.4	4.3	4.9	9.0	6.8	7.6	7.7	5.8	9.6
Londonderry,	6.0	6.8	8.8	7.9	6.8	9.9	6.1	7.7	8.2	7.8
Maryborough,	9.4	11.2	11.4	11.6	9.5	7.4	4.9	9.1	8.8	7.5
Monaghan,	7.6	7.4	6.7	5.8	5.8	5.0	5.9	5.5	6.7	5.5
Mullingar,	5.4	5.0	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.8	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.5
Omagh,	6.9	10.4	11.2	5.9	6.7	7.5	8.2	7.6	8.2	8.2
Richmond (including Portraue).	8.3	7.6	6.5	8.2	7.3	9.4	8.3	7.3	6.8	7.5
Sligo,	12.7	8.3	9.7	11.7	8.6	6.0	8.6	7.9	8.6	6.6
Waterford,	6.1	5.7	5.0	4.2	4.1	5.6	4.4	4.5	5.3	3.5
TOTAL,	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.1	7.6	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2

TABLE IX.—Showing the Ages of the Patients who were Admitted, and who Recovered during the Year 1913; and also of those who were Remaining in the District and Auxiliary Asylums on the 31st December, 1913.

AGES.	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Remaining on 31st December, 1913.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 Years, .	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	2	6
From 10 to 14 Years	9	3	12	—	—	—	33	22	55
“ 15 “ 19 “	90	71	161	37	33	70	220	182	402
“ 20 “ 24 “	214	150	364	88	70	158	684	456	1,140
“ 25 “ 34 “	432	405	837	185	151	336	2,340	1,801	4,141
“ 35 “ 44 “	417	398	815	161	175	336	3,029	2,406	5,435
“ 45 “ 54 “	279	301	580	102	111	213	2,333	2,075	4,408
“ 55 “ 64 “	173	157	330	87	48	135	1,601	1,560	3,161
“ 65 “ 74 “	116	108	223	87	24	61	856	864	1,720
“ 75 “ 84 “	32	25	57	5	3	8	258	247	505
85 years & upwards,	2	2	4	—	—	—	18	25	43
Unknown,	41	33	74	27	11	38	104	191	295
Total, . . .	1,806	1,653	3,459	729	626	1,355	11,480	9,584	21,314

TABLE X.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of the Patients Admitted into the District and Auxiliary Asylums during the Year 1913.

Social Condition.	Numbers.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married,	480	509	989
Single,	1,197	952	2,149
Widowed,	66	162	228
Unascertained,	63	30	93
Total,	1,806	1,653	3,459

TABLE XI.—Showing the Authority for the Admission of Patients into
during the year ended

ASYLUMS.	ADMITTED UNDER THE STATUTORY REGULATIONS.												Transferred from Criminal Lunatic Asylum, on expiration of Sentence under Lunatic Asylums Act, 1875, sec. 12.	Criminal			
	Ordinary cases admitted by Order of the Committee.	Admitted as agreed by the Medical Officers.	Admitted by Order of the Lord Chancellor or County Court Judge.	Soldiers on Active Service admitted temporarily and paid for by the War Office.	Paying Patients.				Lodged in Houses			Transferred from Criminal Lunatic Asylum under Warrant.					
						M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.						
Antrim, . . .	-	-	-	30	23	33	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Armagh, . . .	-	-	-	9	16	25	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Ballinasloe, . .	-	-	-	9	11	20	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Belfast, . . .	-	-	-	89	133	227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Carlow, . . .	-	-	-	15	11	26	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
Castlebar, . . .	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clonmel, . . .	-	-	-	7	16	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork (including Youghal Asylum).	-	-	-	49	70	129	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Downpatrick, .	1	2	3	13	30	49	-	-	-	-	3	4	12	-	-	-	-
Ennis, . . .	-	-	-	5	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Enniscorthy, . .	-	-	-	21	31	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny, . . .	8	30	38	9	10	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killarney, . . .	-	-	-	5	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lettickenny, . .	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Limerick, . . .	-	-	-	11	13	24	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Londonderry, . .	-	-	-	15	15	41	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryborough, . .	-	-	-	30	21	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meath, . . .	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Mullingar, . . .	1	-	1	8	8	16	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	1
Omagh, . . .	-	-	-	8	23	31	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Richmond and Forthran.	12	23	35	73	106	179	-	-	-	-	3	11	14	-	-	-	-
Sligo, . . .	-	-	-	6	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . .	6	14	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	23	69	97	428	580	1,018	3	2	5	-	16	19	26	-	-	6	9

each District and Auxiliary Asylum, and also the Number Admitted, 31st December, 1913.

LEGISLATION.								DANGEROUS LUNATICS.			Admitted under Sheriff's Warrant in pursuance of the Poor Law (Scotland) Act, 1906, sec. 6.			Total Admitted during Year.	ASYLUMS.		
Jestment's Patients.		Issued Prisoners transferred from Prisons under Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.		Committed under the Army Act, 1881, sec. 91.		Committed under the Naval Enlistment Act, 1854, sec. 3.		Committed by Justices under the Act 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 118, sec. 14.									
Re-admitted on Revocation of Conditional Discharge.																	
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	T.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	23	51	2	-	2	61	51	112	Antrim.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	22	43	2	-	2	27	38	75	Armagh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	54	153	-	-	-	108	66	174	Ballymacree.
-	1	1	5	1	6	-	-	25	12	37	3	1	4	122	154	276	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	14	35	1	-	1	39	26	65	Carlow.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	49	111	-	-	-	64	51	115	Castlebar.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	39	26	65	-	-	-	47	42	89	Clonmel.
-	-	-	6	2	8	-	-	107	32	179	-	-	-	172	106	278	Cork (including Youghal Auxiliary), Downpatrick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	37	34	72	-	1	1	40	79	120	Ennis.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	50	38	88	-	-	-	57	42	99	Ennis.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	22	14	36	-	-	-	43	47	90	Enniscorthy.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	23	27	50	-	-	-	41	57	108	Kilkenny.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	85	61	146	-	-	-	92	65	157	Kilkenny.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	53	114	-	1	1	68	57	125	Lettickenny.
-	-	-	4	1	7	1	-	51	30	80	1	-	1	72	53	125	Limerick.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	30	20	50	2	-	2	60	36	96	Londonderry.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	24	60	-	-	-	56	45	101	Maryborough.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	76	141	-	-	-	66	82	148	Monaghan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	47	117	1	-	1	82	66	148	Mullingar.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	70	145	-	1	1	84	94	178	Omagh.
-	-	-	4	4	8	1	-	109	105	214	2	-	2	164	249	413	Richmond and Portlano.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	74	32	106	1	1	2	82	61	143	Sligo.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	22	21	43	-	-	-	29	36	65	Waterford.
-	1	1	28	11	39	3	2	1,257	963	2,220	15	4	20	1,266	1,033	2,299	Total.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Assigned Causes and Associated Factors of Insanity in the Patients admitted into District and Auxiliary Asylums during the year 1913, with the Total Number of Instances in which the Assigned Cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Number of instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned either as Principal or Contributory.		Of the total number of instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned, number of instances in which the cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
HEREDITY (excluding Cousins, Nephews, Nieces, and off-spring)—				
Insane Heredity,	524	456	375	385
Epileptic Heredity,	8	14	8	8
Neurotic Heredity (including only Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic (Idiopathic) Asthma and Chorea).	30	21	16	12
Eccentricity (in marked degree), ..	10	6	6	3
Alcoholism,	98	13	36	7
MENTAL INSTABILITY as revealed by—				
Moral Deficiency,	34	19	18	14
Congenital Mental Deficiency, not amounting to Imbecility.	86	63	62	54
Eccentricity,	2	5	2	4
DEPRIVATION OF SPECIAL SENSES—				
Smell and Taste (either or both) ..	—	—	—	—
Hearing,	5	4	2	2
Sight,	4	8	2	5
CRITICAL PERIODS—				
Puberty and Adolescence,	119	61	55	34
Climacteric,	9	93	5	88
Senility,	99	113	64	92
CHILD BEARING—				
Pregnancy,	—	39	—	39
Puerperal state (not septic),	—	36	—	28
Lactation,	—	19	—	11
MENTAL STRESS—				
Sudden Mental Stress,	82	103	66	85
Prolonged Mental Stress,	177	220	110	153
PHYSIOLOGICAL DEFECTS AND ERRORS—				
Malnutrition in early life (signs of Rickets, &c.)	6	6	2	5
Privation and Starvation,	45	30	21	12
Over-exertion (physical),	6	8	3	4
Masturbation,	53	—	43	—
Sexual excess,	1	2	1	1
TOXIC—				
Alcohol,	285	103	213	83
Drug habit (morphia, cocaine, &c.) ..	—	1	—	—
Lead and other such poisons,	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis,	35	25	15	11

TABLE XII.—(continued).—Showing the Assigned Causes and Associated Factors of Insanity in the Patients admitted into District and Auxiliary Asylums during the year 1913, with the Total Number of Instances in which the Assigned Cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Number of instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned either as Principal or Contributory.		Of the total number of instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned, number of instances in which the cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
TOXIC.—(continued).—				
Influenza,	11	8	10	6
Puerperal sepsis,	5	3	4	2
Other specific Fevers,	99	6	82	3
*Syphilis, acquired,	—	—	—	—
*Syphilis, congenital,	1	5	1	4
Other Toxins,				
TRAUMATIC.—				
Injuries,	33	14	24	10
Operations,	5	11	5	8
Sunstroke,	20	2	7	—
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—				
Lesions of the Brain,	15	13	13	13
Lesions of Spinal Cord and Nerves,	6	8	6	3
Epilepsy,	107	62	99	57
Other defined Neuroses—limited to Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic Asthma, Chorea.	1	13	7	8
Other Neuroses, which occurred in Infancy or Childhood (limited to Convulsions and Night-terrors).	—	1	—	—
OTHER BODILY AFFECTIONS.—				
Hæmopoietic System (Anæmia, &c.),	13	47	2	15
Cardio-Vascular degeneration,	30	22	10	19
Valvular Heart Disease,	43	19	8	6
Respiratory System (excluding Tuberculosis).	8	6	2	2
Gastro-intestinal System,	21	24	12	9
Renal and Vesical System,	1	7	1	3
Generative System (excluding Syphilis).	—	7	—	2
Other General Affections not above included (e.g., Diabetes, Myxœdema, &c.)	7	17	3	9
			Males.	Females.
Instances in which NO PRINCIPAL FACTOR could with certainty be assigned, but in which one or more Factors were ascertained, and were returned as Contributory or Associated.			57	64
No FACTOR ASSIGNABLE, notwithstanding full history and observation.			93	121
No FACTOR ASCERTAINED, history defective,			214	195

* Including all Patients believed to have suffered at any time in their lives from this disease.

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Forms of Insanity in the Patients admitted into the District and Auxiliary Asylums during the year 1913.

FORMS OF INSANITY.				Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
I.—CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY (IDIOCY OR IMBECILITY) OCCURRING AS EARLY IN LIFE AS IT CAN BE OBSERVED :—						
Intellectual,	{	With Epilepsy, ..	..	23	13	36
		Without Epilepsy, ..	..	83	75	159
Moral,				2	—	2
II.—INSANITY OCCURRING LATER IN LIFE :—						
Insanity with Epilepsy,				86	56	142
General Paralysis of the Insane, ..				71	10	81
Insanity with the grosser brain lesions,				3	2	5
Acute Delirium (Acute delirious mania),				5	5	10
Confusional Insanity,				23	36	59
Stupor,				6	7	13
Primary Dementia,				31	21	52
Mania, ..	{	Recent, .. ..	..	357	324	681
		Chronic, .. ..	..	99	83	182
		Recurrent, .. ..	..	265	196	461
Melancholia,	{	Recent, .. ..	..	350	394	744
		Chronic, .. ..	..	47	56	103
		Recurrent, .. ..	..	118	124	242
Alternating Insanity,				2	11	13
Delusional Insanity,	{	Systematised, .. ..	..	78	87	165
		Non-Systematised, ..	..	59	67	126
Volitional Insanity,	{	Impulse, .. ..	..	2	7	9
		Obsession, .. ..	..	1	—	1
		Doubt, .. .. .	..	—	—	—
Moral Insanity,				3	—	3
Dementia, {	{	Senile, .. .. .	..	50	60	110
		Secondary or Terminal, ..	..	22	16	38
Not Insane on Admission,				10	2	12
Total				1,806	1,653	3,459

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Causes of Death in the cases of all the Patients who Died in the District and Auxiliary Asylums during the Year 1913, together with the number of cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination, and the average ages at death.

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.
GROUP I.—CEREBRO-SPINAL DISEASES.						
Apoplexy,	20	20	40	2	62	60
Brain, Abscess of,	1	—	1	—	36	—
Brain, Atrophy of,	4	13	17	—	40	55
Brain, Organic Disease of,	9	8	17	4	40	62
Brain, Softening of,	26	29	55	4	54	47
Brain, Tumour of,	1	1	2	—	44	49
Chorea,	—	1	1	—	—	47
Epilepsy,	45	16	61	8	41	43
Exhaustion: Maniacal or Melancholic,	50	81	131	6	53	45
Hemiplegia,	5	7	12	3	60	72
Locomotor Ataxy,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis, Cerebral,	1	1	2	—	38	32
Meningitis, Spinal,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myelitis,	—	2	2	—	—	57
Paralysis, Bulbar,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralysis, General of the Insane,	58	12	70	12	40	38
Paralysis, Toxic,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraplegia,	3	1	4	—	40	42
Spinal Sclerosis,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus,	1	—	1	—	67	—
GROUP II.—THORACIC DISEASES.						
Angina Pectoris,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asthma,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis,	39	41	80	13	63	64
Embolism,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Endocarditis,	2	6	8	—	58	59
Heart, Degeneration of,	62	34	96	16	61	62
Heart, Valvular Disease of,	71	68	139	41	57	59
Lung, Abscess of,	1	1	2	—	26	77
Lung, Congestion of,	7	2	9	3	61	35
Lung, Gangrene of,	2	—	2	—	65	—
Pericarditis,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis,	181	161	342	32	42	38
Pleurisy,	—	4	4	3	—	57
Pneumonia,	32	39	71	13	51	50
GROUP III.—ABDOMINAL DISEASES.						
Abdominal Tumour,	—	1	1	—	—	39
Addison's Disease,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bowel, Obstruction of,	1	—	1	—	60	—

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Causes of Death in the cases of all the Patients who Died in the District and Auxiliary Asylums during the Year 1913, together with the number of cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination, and the average ages at death—continued.

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.
GROUP III.—ABDOMINAL DISEASES—continued.						
Bright's Disease, Acute,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bright's Disease, Chronic,	6	8	14	4	60	65
Colitis,	1	1	2	2	56	65
Cystitis,	2	1	3	—	54	40
Diarrhoea,	5	—	5	1	39	—
Duodenal Ulcer,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery,	2	2	4	—	53	31
Enteritis,	5	5	10	—	43	57
Gall Stones,	—	1	1	—	—	68
Hernia, Strangulated,	—	1	1	—	—	65
Kidney Abscess of,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liver, Diseases of,	1	3	4	—	59	70
Nephritis,	5	5	10	4	50	50
Ovarian Disease,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis,	5	1	6	4	51	31
Prostate, Disease of,	2	—	2	—	68	—
Pylorus, Stricture of,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spleen, Disease of,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stomach, non-Malignant Disease of,	5	6	11	—	50	43
Typhlitis,	1	—	1	—	56	—
Urethra, Stricture of,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uterine Disease (not Cancerous),	—	—	—	—	—	—
GROUP IV.—GENERAL DISEASES.						
Anæmia, Pernicious,	2	2	4	1	56	55
Aneurism,	1	—	1	1	32	—
Atrophy,	4	2	6	1	49	38
Cancer,	20	25	45	11	59	62
Carbuncle,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes,	2	1	3	—	53	56
Diphtheria,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever,	11	8	19	2	37	35
Erysipelas,	—	6	6	—	—	57
Goitre,	—	1	1	—	—	61
Gout,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hodgkin's Disease,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza and its Complications,	3	9	12	—	37	47
Lupus and Rodent Ulcer,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles,	—	1	1	—	—	50
Myxœdema,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phlebitis,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pecan Abscess,	1	—	1	—	37	—
Purpura,	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Causes of Death in the cases of all the Patients who Died in the District and Auxiliary Asylums during the Year 1913, together with the number of cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination, and the average ages at death—*continued*.

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascer- tained by Post- Mortem Exami- nation.	Average Ages at Death.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.
GROUP IV.—GENERAL DISEASES—continued.						
Pyæmia,	1	—	1	—	36	—
Pyæmia,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever	—	2	2	—	—	48
Scarlet Fever,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarfia,	2	1	3	1	52	32
Septicæmia,	1	3	4	—	33	67
Small Pox,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syncope,	6	5	11	—	47	54
Syphilis,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis,	13	18	31	6	39	49
Typhus Fever,	2	—	2	—	53	—
GROUP V.						
Bones and Joints, Di- seases of,	—	1	1	1	—	64
Cellulitis,	2	—	2	—	67	—
Gangrene of Leg, Foot, or Hand, &c.,	1	1	2	—	70	57
Senile Decay,	63	61	124	18	75	71
GROUP VI.—ACCIDENT OR VIOLENCE.						
SUICIDAL.						
Asphyxia by Drowning,	1	—	1	—	56	—
" Hanging,	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Strangula- tion,	1	—	1	—	36	—
Burns or Scalds,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cut Throat,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fracture of Skull,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Injuries,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poisoning	1	—	1	—	30	—
Ruptured Bladder or other Viscus,	—	—	—	—	—	—
ACCIDENTAL.						
Asphyxia by Choking,	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Drowning,	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Suffocation,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burns and Scalds,	1	—	1	—	54	—
Fracture or Dislocation,	1*	1	2	—	35	30
Poisoning,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rupture of the Bladder or other Viscus,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Injuries,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homicide,	2	—	2	1	40	—
Total,	804	781	1,585	218	51	53

*The injuries in this case were inflicted prior to admission.

TABLE XV.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on behalf
ended 31st

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.					
	Balance in favour at the close of last year.	Money supplied by Councils on demand of Committee.		Receipts on behalf of Criminal Lunatics.		Receipts from Paying Patients.
		Levied off District.	Capitation Grant from Local Taxation Account.	From State Funds.	From Private Sources.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, ...	2,320 7 3	13,763 2 2	5,536 17 10	139 6 3	—	682 11 1
Armagh, ...	441 18 4	8,965 7 8	4,871 12 4	185 9 6	21 4 8	238 12 0
Ballinasloe, ...	308 2 2	31,603 17 4	13,239 11 0	638 14 9	—	215 16 0
Belfast, ...	2,874 0 3	22,628 10 9	11,297 12 6	448 17 0	—	835 19 8
Carlow, ...	750 19 2	7,669 13 9	4,424 1 7	142 6 1	—	754 22 1
Castlebar, ...	2,031 6 9	11,993 9 0	6,664 11 0	194 16 9	—	67 17 8
Clongmel, ...	945 0 2	14,267 11 9	7,677 8 3	372 14 8	—	603 2 1
Cork, ...	—	28,820 15 6	15,468 7 3	1,048 18 9	—	1,666 13 8
Downpatrick, ...	4,664 18 3	13,703 3 11	6,792 16 1	213 10 2	—	686 12 4
Ennis, ...	*1,201 15 2	6,719 3 0	4,299 5 8	55 3 4	—	623 19 5
Enniscorthy, ...	3,155 0 4	8,902 18 3	4,837 1 9	179 16 0	—	746 2 0
Kilkenny, ...	48 7 4	11,062 2 0	4,567 18 0	74 4 7	—	368 8 3
Killarney, ...	1,434 17 0	8,979 0 0	5,863 0 0	157 4 5	—	123 18 4
Letterkenny, ...	4,087 1 7	14,949 17 3	6,790 2 9	245 17 4	—	617 0 6
Limerick, ...	8,449 15 7	11,604 6 4	5,905 13 8	594 0 8	12 9 8	301 2 8
Londonderry, ...	—	12,835 12 11	5,005 19 10	77 1 6	—	515 5 8
Maryborough, ...	3,355 5 11	10,628 19 1	5,381 0 9	279 14 11	—	318 2 0
Monaghan, ...	5,619 6 1	14,406 17 10	8,583 2 1	91 19 4	—	317 30 7
Mullingar, ...	3,605 19 6	18,334 4 3	9,048 15 8	329 9 4	—	336 12 11
Omagh, ...	—	15,359 15 3	7,550 4 9	225 14 1	—	856 13 4
Richmond and Portlaine, ...	10,445 7 1	81,348 17 4	28,671 2 8	1,582 10 9	30 0 0	3,436 19 5
Sligo, ...	2,896 4 0	11,777 10 11	6,422 9 2	226 16 2	—	193 19 2
Waterford, ...	—	12,587 15 2	5,633 14 10	274 11 9	—	428 0 6
Total, ...	*58,824 11 11	398,500 10 11	183,461 9 5	7,704 10 10	63 14 4	13,454 1 5
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum, ...	—	5,079 12 3	1,900 7 9	—	—	—
Gross Total, ...	*58,824 11 11	398,480 3 2	185,361 17 2	7,704 10 10	63 14 4	13,454 1 5

* The difference (2s.) between this amount and that shown in last Report is due to 2s

of each District and Auxiliary Asylum in Ireland for the Year
March, 1913.

RECEIPTS.							
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.					Balance brought forward at the close of this year.	Total	ASYLUM.
Sales of Farm and Garden Produce 8.	Sales of Offal and Old Stores 9.	Fines on Servants 10.	Interest allowed by Bank. 11.	Other Receipts. 12.	13.	14.	15.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
330 14 7	37 9 0	—	70 13 4	2 19 6	—	23,463 15 6	Antrim.
222 8 6	19 14 2	—	14 13 9	31 4 0	152 0 1	15,487 6 0	Armagh.
38 6 6	36 2 6	1 3 3	67 14 0	234 18 5	—	46,460 5 11	Bellinacree.
1,130 12 11	33 3 2	—	86 6 5	32 0 0	—	39,112 13 8	Belfast.
677 11 5	19 10 1	0 17 0	9 5 9	45 10 4	68 3 8	14,262 5 0	Carlow.
230 6 11	33 19 0	1 8 0	87 13 4	0 16 9	—	20,917 5 2	Castletbar.
176 0 4	45 0 8	1 5 0	34 2 4	7 14 0	—	21,079 19 9	Channonel.
1,450 17 4	52 11 9	—	—	90 4 6	6,574 13 8	62,020 1 11	Cork.
214 7 7	83 15 6	—	121 10 3	25 16 5	—	26,381 10 6	Downpatrick.
723 5 2	25 19 10	0 15 0	9 14 6	115 17 3	—	13,571 9 4	Ennis.
263 12 9	20 5 7	1 5 0	110 4 8	61 16 0	—	13,372 4 1	Enniscorthy.
195 10 4	3 7 8	—	32 15 9	983 17 10	—	16,038 12 3	Kilkenny.
120 6 7	61 6 10	—	30 17 4	37 19 11	—	16,387 10 5	Kilmorey.
648 11 2	27 16 11	1 19 11	142 0 0	33 15 8	—	27,451 6 5	Lettierkenny.
190 3 9	22 1 8	0 15 0	188 11 8	110 10 0	—	27,390 10 10	Limerick.
365 11 1	17 10 5	—	—	2 15 1	—	18,760 16 6	Londonderry.
403 8 10	—	—	76 13 8	25 4 1	—	20,466 9 3	Maryborough.
1,174 10 10	17 17 4	2 17 6	137 12 6	—	—	30,361 14 1	Monaghan.
1,045 9 2	18 8 6	1 6 0	63 2 1	9 8 3	—	31,809 15 8	Mullingar.
1,045 9 4	38 7 2	—	—	4 6 11	1,672 1 6	31,392 12 4	Omagh.
217 12 3	262 14 4	—	223 14 2	434 7 11	—	190,143 13 11	Richmond and Peckham.
58 5 10	28 12 9	3 10 0	71 15 8	3 9 6	—	21,676 13 2	Sligo.
542 9 8	19 12 10	0 4 6	—	2 17 11	—	19,119 13 2	Waterford.
12,300 16 10	963 7 3	17 6 2	1,385 1 2	2,253 10 3	6,267 3 11	679,730 4 10	Total.
47 9 9	4 13 0	—	—	—	—	7,038 2 9	Youghal Auxilli- ary Asylum.
12,460 6 7	903 0 8	17 6 2	1,385 1 2	2,253 10 3	6,267 3 11	687,432 7 7	Gross Total

error made by the Banis Asylum officials in the Accounts for the previous year.

TABLE XV.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE
Year ended 31st March,

ASYLUMS.	EXPENDITURE.				
	Balance against at the close of last Year.	Repayment of Loans.	Salaries and Wages.	Super- annuation.	Provisions and Groceries.
	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, ...	—	5,072 18 7	3,248 4 6	—	4,887 13 7
Armagh, ...	—	2,345 4 5	3,121 15 11	166 4 0	4,906 13 10
Ballinasloe, ...	—	4,152 2 2	6,503 12 11	879 13 8	14,827 1 7
Belfast, ...	—	*1,666 8 3	4,766 17 5	427 9 6	9,118 1 11
Cardow, ...	—	1,337 17 3	3,394 7 2	285 9 6	3,696 4 10
Castlebar, ...	—	2,776 1 8	3,259 11 10	539 14 10	7,185 6 1
Cloomed, ...	—	2,602 16 2	3,777 9 6	324 18 0	9,433 10 1
Cork, ...	4,774 19 6	4,306 16 2	10,596 5 11	1,267 12 7	19,184 0 0
Downpatrick, ...	—	3,072 12 1	4,586 18 11	417 5 10	5,361 9 9
Ennis, ...	—	566 2 3	2,602 14 0	282 13 10	3,776 1 6
Enniscorthy, ...	—	2,647 9 8	3,424 14 0	309 11 3	5,436 10 0
Kilkenny, ...	—	2,234 11 3	2,706 11 8	882 3 9	4,755 9 6
Killarney, ...	—	906 16 11	3,171 2 9	429 13 4	5,397 3 1
Letterkenny, ...	—	4,323 19 5	3,728 15 7	318 6 2	7,416 19 11
Limerick, ...	—	2,661 19 9	4,295 11 6	886 4 7	6,365 19 3
Londonderry, ...	6 10 9	2,603 12 8	3,940 10 3	408 5 5	6,116 3 11
Maryborough, ...	—	2,725 4 7	3,611 15 10	1,032 4 1	5,742 5 0
Monaghan, ...	—	2,908 5 3	4,161 3 3	1,650 5 0	9,411 12 2
Mullingar, ...	—	5,173 3 6	3,926 10 6	786 18 7	3,338 0 7
Omagh, ...	1,739 16 11	3,302 5 3	4,351 17 5	861 15 5	5,332 13 9
Richmond and Port- rarnoe, ...	—	21,874 3 1	15,269 3 10	2,543 2 0	31,031 2 1
Sligo, ...	—	2,676 2 11	4,632 7 11	751 2 8	5,619 16 2
Waterford, ...	985 14 8	3,129 13 6	3,639 9 8	612 10 6	5,061 17 11
Total, ...	7,507 1 10	98,904 16 9	168,140 5 3	16,062 5 4	188,428 15 8
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum, ...	194 17 7	1,339 6 7	1,458 7 9	—	2,689 16 1
Gross Total, ...	7,701 19 5	100,244 3 4	169,628 13 0	16,062 5 4	191,118 11 10

* The loan repayments in the case of Belfast are made direct by the Borough Council, and do not keep the Accounts uniform with those of the other Asylums. A corresponding sum is shown in this column to represent the net salaries and wages paid, i.e.: the full amount of the salaries and wages paid, less the amount of the superannuation.

† The amounts shown in this column now include (in addition to ordinary superannuation) the amounts of the superannuation of the staff of the Southampton Library Digestion Unit.

on behalf of each District and Auxiliary Asylum in Ireland for the
1913—continued

EXPENDITURE.

Wines, Spirits, and Beer.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Furniture.	ASYLUMS.
22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
9 7 3	173 15 5	41 19 10	1,185 19 0	108 3 10	117 9 3	Antrim.
0 6 0	127 6 2	31 15 10	927 15 3	328 13 2	116 14 4	Armagh.
148 0 1	410 11 1	20 3 2	2,634 9 0	992 5 2	702 4 5	Ballinasloe.
11 1 2	348 2 0	151 1 11	2,004 7 11	921 10 3	364 12 5	Belfast.
23 8 10	128 3 10	55 5 6	847 10 1	237 2 11	164 18 3	Carlow.
13 13 7	180 16 10	44 1 9	1,540 17 3	431 17 4	221 19 2	Castlebar.
128 15 5	342 15 3	102 6 7	1,638 5 11	567 3 0	473 16 2	Clonged.
114 0 11	475 14 1	296 8 8	3,315 10 2	612 5 10	536 2 7	Cork.
81 7 6	178 4 7	284 5 2	1,180 1 9	371 15 4	231 13 0	Downpatrick.
65 15 8	78 17 1	23 3 0	990 4 11	319 4 11	233 9 9	Ennis.
34 16 3	226 10 8	27 17 9	969 14 7	306 16 7	261 15 0	Ennisceorthy.
46 15 11	207 2 0	55 16 11	920 10 7	349 1 8	163 16 11	Kilkenny.
49 5 10	133 13 4	78 5 8	1,060 5 3	272 6 2	203 14 9	Kilbarney.
10 10 0	267 12 9	56 5 5	1,861 13 6	392 17 3	326 16 11	Letterkenny.
07 2 6	177 14 5	59 5 6	1,039 9 6	130 15 5	155 12 4	Limerick.
11 12 9	156 9 2	152 17 8	1,363 2 5	164 15 0	362 15 1	Londonderry.
32 9 0	90 7 0	69 14 1	1,169 2 10	62 11 5	164 2 10	Maryborough.
24 7 6	309 12 2	162 2 11	1,391 3 7	695 11 5	240 2 0	Monaghan.
08 1 0	315 7 4	122 15 8	2,307 1 8	832 16 11	161 19 5	Mullingar.
30 10 6	311 11 6	116 11 11	1,485 12 9	473 0 1	324 13 10	Omagh.
274 6 2	1,201 19 8	814 3 3	6,077 19 1	2,029 11 2	2,267 17 6	Richmond and Portlaine.
—	257 15 8	109 12 5	750 3 3	331 3 8	918 2 9	Sligo.
21 14 1	295 15 11	98 5 1	1,107 12 3	403 3 4	262 3 1	Waterford.
1,330 7 4	6,212 18 11	2,922 5 8	38,621 12 11	11,601 14 11	8,274 1 9	Total.
2 11 10	40 9 9	60 15 9	281 7 9	10 0 0	67 2 5	Toughall Auxiliary Asylum.
1,332 2 4	6,252 8 8	2,982 1 5	38,703 0 8	11,611 14 11	8,341 4 2	Gross Total.

not therefore, pass through the Asylum Accounts but they are included above, in order to
have been added to the amount "Levied off District" on the Receipt-side of Accounts
submitted, &c., payable, less the amounts deducted under Secs. 8 & 9 of the Asylums Officers' Super-
intendence Act, 1854, and contributions repaid to officials, &c., under the Asylums
Act, 1854, &c.

TABLE XV.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE ended 31st March,

ASYLUMS.	EXPENDITURE.					
	Fuel and Light.	Washing Materials.	Water Supply.	Farm and Garden Expenses.	Repairs and Alterations.	Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Andrim, ...	1,733 1 5	148 2 10	15 0 0	1,292 6 0	411 15 9	165 15 5
Armagh, ...	1,265 7 5	250 1 8	—	291 11 7	865 7 8	101 18 8
Ballinastoe, ...	3,447 17 5	330 10 10	603 8 9	647 5 5	1,975 13 5	329 7 2
Belfast, ...	2,450 3 8	454 10 9	437 15 8	2,191 11 9	2,325 1 7	297 22 6
Carlisle, ...	979 16 3	155 17 4	121 0 0	2,225 9 3	834 4 5	92 7 2
Castlebar, ...	1,559 10 5	191 14 2	150 0 0	244 19 0	457 5 7	72 29 3
Cloamell, ...	1,268 1 11	194 11 1	185 0 0	343 16 11	644 8 11	222 27 11
Cork, ...	2,964 12 1	262 5 4	838 6 8	1,332 19 10	1,235 3 2	170 23 11
Downpatrick, ...	1,427 13 5	150 12 9	—	2,088 5 10	1,973 2 1	257 26 2
Ennis, ...	1,087 15 11	235 29 4	4 15 0	899 2 2	807 4 11	144 12 5
Enniscorthy, ...	1,375 18 8	129 4 8	—	227 19 4	733 9 10	95 13 7
Kilkenny, ...	1,426 0 7	187 10 9	—	523 8 4	1,563 9 9	167 6 7
Killarney, ...	1,572 10 8	194 13 3	210 0 0	322 1 2	529 3 4	161 12 8
Letterkenny, ...	1,227 11 3	268 8 4	—	440 8 11	635 19 3	155 17 8
Limerick, ...	1,530 16 0	174 0 7	205 0 0	375 18 9	431 3 3	125 2 9
Londonderry, ...	1,562 17 1	122 18 6	189 11 5	816 7 0	468 8 1	119 5 3
Maryborough, ...	1,290 7 8	291 18 7	429 1 3	319 10 7	1,125 9 1	111 4 1
Monaghan, ...	2,104 5 1	219 4 0	273 11 0	255 4 5	322 17 2	260 0 1
Mullingar, ...	3,461 19 0	360 2 5	—	2,146 12 5	1,311 8 2	263 11 10
Omagh, ...	2,133 11 11	144 16 6	237 4 0	2,210 10 11	2,661 18 11	145 16 4
Richmond and Portrane,	9,483 6 11	1,131 8 6	632 17 11	5,731 18 11	5,169 0 5	625 16 8
Sligo, ...	1,225 1 11	202 5 9	408 11 6	370 17 2	837 14 3	83 0 3
Waterford, ...	1,226 10 1	124 3 7	138 8 3	720 1 7	369 8 8	146 10 9
Total, ...	50,210 15 9	5,199 1 6	5,060 11 5	25,439 7 3	25,349 18 8	3,092 14 6
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum,	548 4 0	92 14 8	100 0 0	202 19 7	360 18 3	42 8 3
Gross Total,	50,758 19 9	5,291 16 2	5,160 11 5	25,792 6 10	25,719 16 11	3,134 22 9

on behalf of each District and Auxiliary Asylum in Ireland for the Year
1913—continued.

EXPENDITURE.				Total	ASYLUMS.
Rents, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.	Incidental Expenses (including Postage).	Paid to Boards of Guardians for Main- tenance of Patients in Workhouses, under Act 38 & 39 V. c. 67, &c.	Balance in favour of the close of the year.		
36	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
136 2 1	10 19 1	437 6 0	3,306 0 2	23,463 15 8	Antrim.
124 5 7	188 4 10	—	—	15,087 6 0	Armagh.
216 11 9	312 0 7	—	8,158 4 7	46,466 5 11	Ballinasloe.
185 12 2	184 4 7	877 4 0	2,004 8 3	30,112 13 8	Belfast.
71 15 2	166 7 3	—	—	14,362 5 0	Carlow.
228 14 6	218 14 5	—	1,358 6 6	20,917 5 2	Castletown.
458 9 11	675 7 8	—	282 17 4	24,679 19 9	Clonmel.
280 7 8	318 16 10	—	—	52,620 1 11	Cork.
106 6 3	532 8 0	—	4,054 7 10	26,381 10 6	Downpatrick.
76 19 3	354 15 4	73 0 0	1,427 18 6	13,974 9 4	Ennis.
185 11 4	791 7 9	—	1,386 3 2	18,372 4 1	Enniscorthy.
114 4 5	260 13 0	—	502 4 2	16,698 12 2	Kilkenny.
182 17 8	140 6 2	—	1,456 18 0	16,887 10 5	Kilmarney.
135 16 9	136 5 9	—	5,218 1 7	27,451 6 5	Letterkenny.
133 9 1	114 13 9	—	9,090 8 11	27,390 10 10	Limerick.
399 18 9	275 8 10	20 0 0	983 6 1	18,769 16 6	Londonderry.
103 14 9	57 7 3	—	1,376 19 4	20,466 9 3	Maryborough.
198 7 0	261 15 0	—	5,039 5 1	30,361 14 1	Monaghan.
139 15 3	242 11 2	—	2,488 0 3	32,808 15 8	Mullingar.
126 18 1	245 1 1	—	—	26,382 12 4	Omagh.
729 0 6	1,812 1 4	—	9,306 14 9	151,143 13 11	Richmond and Portlaine.
97 15 6	34 3 1	—	3,600 16 3	21,676 13 2	Sligo.
109 1 4	110 2 2	—	67 4 9	19,419 13 2	Waterford.
4,000 17 7	7,469 16 1	1,467 10 0	61,532 5 6	679,770 4 10	Total.
10 3 1	108 11 4	—	97 10 1	7,032 2 9	Yonghal Auxili- ary Asylum.
4,081 0 3	7,569 7 5	1,467 10 0	61,629 15 7	687,632 7 7	Gross Total.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the Average Cost per Patient during the year is classified in the

ASYLUMS.	Daily Average Number of Patients in Asylum.	Daily Average Number of Patients in Workhouses under Act of 1839 V., c. 67, s. 2.	AVERAGE COST					
			Repayment of Loans.			Salaries and Wages.		
1.	2.	3.	4.			5.		
Antrim,	586	26	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Armagh,	548	—	9	13	7	5	10	10
Ballinacloe,	1,441	—	4	5	6	5	13	11
Belfast,	1,197	48	2	17	8	4	10	3
Carlow,	505	—	6	8	1	5	13	1
Castlebar,	832	—	3	0	11	6	10	6
Clonmel,	848	—	3	6	9	3	13	4
Cork,	1,786	—	3	3	0	4	9	1
Downpatrick,	755	—	2	6	0	5	18	8
Ennis,	478	4	5	5	3	5	16	2
Enniscorthy,	557	—	0	15	4	5	12	8
Kilkenny,	458	—	3	13	6	6	3	0
Killarney,	665	—	4	17	7	5	18	2
Letterkenny,	722	—	1	7	1	4	15	4
Limerick,	691	—	5	17	0	5	3	3
Londonderry,	547	1	2	19	8	6	4	4
Maryborough,	595	—	4	14	10	7	4	1
Monaghan,	919	—	4	11	7	6	1	5
Mullingar,	1,099	—	3	3	4	4	10	7
Omagh,	850	—	5	8	6	3	17	10
Richmond and Portrane,	3,248	—	3	19	10	4	18	5
Sligo,	716	—	9	3	11	4	14	0
Waterford,	626	—	2	18	0	6	6	7
Total—District Asylums,	20,579	79	5	0	0	5	13	1
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum,	404	—	4	16	1	5	5	1
			3	6	4	3	13	8

1912-13 in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure preceding Table.

PER PATIENT.

PER PATIENT.				ASYLUM.
Super- annuation.	Provisions and Groceries.	Wines, Spirits, and Beer.	Tobacco and Snuff.	10.
6.	7.	8.	9.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	
—	8 6 10	0 4	5 11	Astoria.
0 6 1	9 1 3	0 0½	4 8	Armagh.
0 12 3	10 6 2	2 1	5 8	Ballinasloe.
0 7 2	7 12 4	0 2	5 10	Belfast.
0 11 4	6 2 7	0 11	5 1	Carlow.
0 13 0	8 12 9	0 4	4 4	Castlebar.
0 7 8	11 2 6	3 9	8 1	Clonmel.
0 14 0	10 14 5	1 3	5 4	Cork.
0 11 1	7 2 7	2 2	4 8	Downpatrick.
0 11 10	7 18 0	2 9	3 4	Ennis.
0 11 1	10 2 5	1 2	8 2	Enniscorthy.
1 18 6	10 7 8	2 1	9 1	Kilkenny.
0 12 11	8 17 4	1 3	4 0	Killarney.
0 8 10	9 17 2	0 5	5 9	Lettickenny.
1 5 8	9 4 3	1 11	5 2	Limerick.
0 14 11	9 7 1	0 6	5 4	Londonderry.
1 15 4	9 13 0	2 9	3 4	Maryborough.
1 15 11	10 4 10	0 6	6 9	Monaghan.
0 15 7	8 5 3	1 4	6 3	Mullingar.
1 0 3	6 10 2	0 10	7 4	Omagh.
0 15 8	9 11 1	1 8	7 5	Richmond and Portlano.
1 1 0	7 17 10	—	7 2	Sligo.
0 19 7	9 11 1	0 8	6 7	Waterford.
0 15 7	9 3 2	1 4	6 1	Total—District Asylums.
—	6 13 2	0 1½	2 5	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the Average Cost per Patient during the year is classified in the preceding

AVERAGE COST												
Asylums.	Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances		Clothing.			Bedding.			Furniture.			
11.	12.		13.			14.			15.			
	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Antrim, . . .	1	5	1	19	3	0	3	8	0	4	0	
Armagh, . . .	1	3	1	13	10	0	11	3	0	4	3	
Ballinasloe, . .	0	3	1	16	7	0	13	9	0	9	9	
Belfast, . . .	2	6	1	13	6	0	15	5	0	6	1	
Carlow, . . .	2	2	1	13	7	0	11	4	0	6	6	
Castlebar, . . .	1	1	1	17	0	0	11	7	0	5	4	
Clonmel, . . .	2	5	1	18	6	0	14	1	0	11	2	
Cork, . . .	3	4	1	17	1	0	6	10	0	6	0	
Downpatrick, . .	7	6	1	11	3	0	9	10	0	10	1	
Ennis, . . .	1	2	2	1	8	0	14	7	0	9	9	
Enniscorthy, . .	1	0	1	15	6	0	11	0	0	9	5	
Kilkeenny, . . .	2	5	2	3	3	0	15	3	0	7	2	
Kilmarney, . . .	2	4	1	11	10	0	8	2	0	6	2	
Lettickenny, . .	1	7	2	11	7	0	10	11	0	9	4	
Limestick, . . .	1	9	1	10	1	0	3	9	0	4	6	
Londonderry, . .	5	7	2	2	5	0	6	0	0	13	2	
Maryborough, . .	2	4	1	19	0	0	2	1	0	5	6	
Monaghan, . . .	2	3	1	10	3	0	13	2	0	5	3	
Mullingar, . . .	2	5	2	9	8	0	16	6	0	3	3	
Omagh, . . .	2	9	1	15	2	0	11	2	0	7	8	
Richmond and Portlano, . .	5	0	2	1	1	0	12	6	0	13	0	
Sligo, . . .	3	1	1	0	11	0	9	10	0	6	1	
Waterford, . . .	3	2	1	15	5	0	12	10	0	8	4	
Total—District Asylums	2 10		1 17 5			0 11 1			0 8 0			
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.	3 4		0 13 11			0 0 6			0 2 10			

1912-13 in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure Table—*continued*.

PER PATIENT.

Fuel and Light.	Washing Materials.	Water Supply.	Farm and Garden Expenses.	ASYLUMS.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	
2 19 2	5 1	0 6	2 4 1	Antrim.
2 17 2	9 2	—	0 10 8	Armagh.
2 7 10	4 9	8 4	0 9 0	Ballinasloe.
2 0 11	7 7	7 4	1 16 7	Belfast.
1 18 10	6 2	4 9	4 8 2	Carlow.
2 4 6	4 7	3 7	0 5 11	Castlebar.
1 0 11	4 7	4 4	0 8 1	Cloone.
1 13 1	2 11	9 5	0 14 11	Cork.
1 17 10	4 0	—	2 15 4	Downpatrick.
2 5 6	9 11	0 2	1 17 3	Ennis.
2 9 5	6 10	—	0 10 4	Enniscorthy.
3 2 0	8 2	—	1 2 10	Kilkenny.
2 7 4	5 10	6 0	0 10 0	Killarney.
2 10 11	7 5	—	0 19 3	Latterkeny.
2 4 4	5 0	5 11	0 10 11	Limerick.
2 17 2	7 1	6 11	1 9 10	Londonderry.
3 3 7	9 10	14 2	0 10 9	Maryborough.
2 5 10	4 7	5 11	0 12 1	Monaghan.
3 8 3	5 11	—	2 2 7	Mullingar.
2 10 2	3 5	5 7	2 12 2	Omagh.
2 18 4	7 0	3 11	1 14 1	Richmond and Potrane.
2 11 0	5 8	11 5	0 10 4	Sligo.
2 1 5	4 0	4 5	1 3 0	Waterford.
2 8 10	5 10	4 11	1 5 8	Total—District Asylums.
1 7 2	4 7	4 11	0 17 6	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the Average Cost per Patient during the year is classified in the

ASYLUMS.	AVERAGE COST PER PATIENT.					Total Average Cost of Patients maintained in Workhouses under Act 38 & 39 V., c. 67, & 9.
	Repairs and Alterations.	Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Rents, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.	Incidental Expenses (including Postage).		
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.		26.
Antrim, . . .	£ s. d. 0 15 1	s. d. 3 7	s. d. 4 8	£ s. d. 0 3 5		£ s. d. 18 14 10
Armagh, . . .	1 11 7	3 9	5 6	0 5 5		—
Balkinacree, . .	0 14 11	4 10	3 2	0 1 1		—
Belfast, . . .	1 18 10	3 6	3 4	0 3 1		18 5 6
Carlow, . . .	1 12 8	3 8	3 0	0 6 8		—
Castlebar, . . .	0 11 0	1 9	3 1	0 5 3		—
Cloamell, . . .	0 14 6	5 9	3 9	0 13 7		—
Cork, . . .	0 13 10	1 11	3 2	0 3 7		—
Downpatrick, . .	1 8 7	6 10	4 2	0 14 1		—
Ennis, . . .	1 13 9	6 1	3 3	0 14 10		18 5 0
Enniscorthy, . .	1 8 2	3 6	6 8	1 8 5		—
Kilkenny, . . .	2 10 10	4 8	4 10	0 12 9		—
Killarney, . . .	0 15 8	3 1	5 6	0 4 3		—
Letterkenny, . .	0 19 0	4 4	4 0	0 5 2		—
Limerick, . . .	0 12 6	3 7	3 10	0 3 4		—
Londonderry, . .	0 16 11	4 0	5 11	0 7 6		20 0 0
Murrough, . . .	1 17 10	3 9	3 6	0 1 11		—
Monaghan, . . .	0 17 8	2 2	4 3	0 5 0		—
Nallingar, . . .	1 4 0	6 5	2 7	0 4 10		—
Omagh, . . .	3 2 8	3 6	3 3	0 5 9		—
Richmond and Portlaoise, . .	1 11 2	3 11	4 6	0 11 2		—
Sligo, . . .	1 3 5	2 4	2 9	0 2 4		—
Waterford, . . .	0 11 10	4 8	3 6	0 3 6		—
Total—District Asylums.	1 5 1	3 11	3 11	0 7 3		18 9 0
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.	0 18 4	3 1	2 0	0 5 4		—

1912-13 in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure preceding Table—continued.

Average Cost per Head, calculated on the Gross Expenditure, including Repayments of Loans.	Average Cost per Head, deducting Receipts from Paying Patients and other Miscellaneous Receipts from the Gross Expenditure.	Average Cost per Head, calculated on the Gross Expenditure, less Repayments of Loans	Average Cost per Head, deducting Repayments of Loans and "Other Miscellaneous Receipts" from the Gross Expenditure	Net Average Cost per Head, deducting Repayments of Loans, Receipts from Paying Patients, and other Miscellaneous Receipts from the Gross Expenditure.	Asylums.
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
32 9 3	29 13 11	23 5 11	21 8 6	20 8 6	Antrim.
28 5 3	26 14 4	23 19 9	22 18 3	22 8 10	Armagh.
26 11 7	26 2 3	23 14 0	23 7 7	23 4 7	Ballinasloe
29 16 1	28 2 0	23 13 0	22 12 3	21 18 10	Belfast.
28 8 10	25 17 0	25 7 11	24 6 0	22 16 1	Carlow.
23 10 2	22 18 4	20 3 5	19 13 3	19 11 7	Castlebar.
27 4 9	26 3 7	24 1 9	23 15 7	23 0 7	Clonmel.
26 15 9	25 5 6	24 9 9	23 11 5	22 19 6	Cork.
29 11 5	28 0 3	24 6 3	23 13 6	22 15 0	Downpatrick.
26 0 7	23 2 7	25 5 5	23 9 1	22 7 4	Ennis.
30 9 7	28 3 0	26 16 0	25 16 2	24 9 5	Enniscorthy.
25 7 3	32 5 0	30 9 8	28 0 11	27 7 5	Kilkeeny.
23 4 1	22 9 10	21 17 0	21 8 0	21 2 9	Killarney.
30 15 11	28 15 2	24 18 10	23 15 3	22 18 2	Letterkenny.
24 10 6	25 7 0	23 10 10	22 16 0	22 7 3	Limerick.
32 8 11	30 19 8	27 14 3	27 3 10	26 5 0	Londonderry.
32 1 8	30 14 1	27 10 1	26 13 2	26 2 5	Maryborough
27 11 1	25 15 2	24 7 10	22 18 9	22 11 11	Monaghan
30 1 2	28 11 11	24 12 8	23 10 1	23 3 5	Mullingar
29 0 1	27 1 2	25 0 3	23 14 8	23 1 4	Omagh
35 19 5	34 13 9	26 15 6	26 8 6	25 9 10	Richmond and Portlaoine.
35 10 9	25 9 8	23 1 9	22 17 1	22 11 8	Sligo.
29 7 1	27 14 5	24 7 2	23 9 1	22 14 5	Waterford.
29 11 3	28 1 5	24 15 5	23 18 10	23 5 8	Total—District Asylums.
18 18 2	18 15 7	15 11 11	15 9 4	15 9 4	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.

TABLE XVII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the attached to the District

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.				
	Potatoes.	Other Root Crops	Other Vegetables.	Grain.	Hay and Straw
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, ...	127 15 2	50 16 0	34 15 0	32 9 0	181 10 0
Armagh, ...	113 17 3	75 8 1	311 5 1	—	62 2 6
Ballinasloe, ...	211 0 7	52 2 0	387 5 8	52 6 6	8 0 0
Belfast, ...	1 9 8	16 2 7	172 14 2	—	21 17 6
Do. (Pardysburn Estate), ...	341 9 4	146 9 3	197 0 0	97 17 6	496 8 1
Carlow, ...	687 2 2	75 8 5	269 18 8	57 17 8	10 6 4
Castlebar, ...	49 4 0	93 12 0	87 19 6	33 18 11	279 0 2
Clonmel, ...	137 13 2	96 11 10	276 2 9	—	43 10 0
Cork, ...	118 13 9	65 3 6	433 14 7	—	—
Downpatrick, ...	223 11 6	54 4 8	499 15 4	9 17 3	6 7 10
Ennis, ...	329 6 10	31 15 3	162 8 6	—	1 5 0
Enniscorthy, ...	147 19 8	31 0 1	228 14 3	80 3 6	12 5 6
Kilkenny, ...	81 3 3	31 10 9	163 3 9	25 11 8	17 17 0
Kilmarney, ...	265 14 9	15 12 6	112 4 1	—	6 0 0
Letterkenny, ...	266 1 1	23 13 6	181 17 4	150 12 4	—
Limerick, ...	246 2 6	13 17 6	260 11 3	13 9 10	—
Londonderry, ...	296 13 7	27 3 7	113 10 10	62 19 7	—
Maryborough, ...	191 6 0	51 14 2	164 10 11	121 10 6	118 2 0
Monaghan, ...	62 9 8	5 4 9	161 2 5	11 12 1	7 0 6
Mullingar, ...	476 8 2	56 7 8	129 11 5	—	—
Omagh, ...	596 5 0	32 15 0	180 3 9	23 4 8	—
Richmond, ...	—	95 0 10	507 1 1	62 8 9	—
Do. (Portrane Estate), ...	181 9 3	125 10 4	563 0 1	132 0 0	—
Sligo, ...	165 11 3	52 16 0	361 14 8	—	—
Waterford, ...	313 6 7	—	173 0 0	97 5 0	32 0 0
Total—District Asylums	6,126 9 8	1,729 17 9	6,666 7 10	1,036 8 6	1,428 12 2
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum,	126 13 0	18 1 0	88 13 3	42 3 1	—
Gross Total, ...	6,253 2 8	1,747 18 9	6,755 1 1	1,078 6 7	1,428 12 2

NOTE A.—This Table includes on the "Receipts" side the value of Stock and Produce alone being shown in the Cash Account (Table XV). On the "Expenditure" employed on the farm, which are not shown under "Farm and Garden

Year ended 31st March, 1913, in connection with the Farms and Auxiliary Asylums.

RECEIPTS.					ASYLUMS.
Pigs.	Other Live Stock.	Milk.	Bacon.	Butcher's Meat.	
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	12.
430 12 4	499 9 3	831 7 2	—	—	Antrim.
353 2 9	—	—	—	—	Armagh.
—	32 16 0	530 10 0	345 2 0	65 19 1	Ballinastoe.
302 2 8	—	—	—	—	Belfast.
38 2 8	740 5 6	1,663 0 6	—	—	Do. (Pardysburn Estate).
128 0 6	77 8 0	506 14 10	472 15 11	1,097 1 2	Carlisle.
—	—	—	442 9 1	—	Castlebar.
176 0 4	—	—	—	—	Clonmel.
1,150 7 10	44 16 5	656 17 5	—	—	Cork.
—	61 19 6	1,636 14 4	333 0 5	820 9 9	Downpatrick.
408 17 0	291 8 0	441 8 1	—	—	Fanis.
302 17 2	57 15 0	—	—	—	Enniscoorthy.
141 1 4	9 11 0	134 12 6	296 5 9	1 14 6	Kilkenney.
—	60 9 0	240 13 0	—	—	Kilharney.
383 14 5	28 13 7	548 9 9	—	215 0 11	Letterkenney.
106 0 5	47 18 9	425 4 11	158 19 11	—	Limerick.
—	1 5 0	325 3 9	23 8 11	685 14 9	Londonderry.
342 4 4	4 0 0	—	31 4 5	—	Maryborough.
1,005 1 3	156 12 6	296 18 7	—	—	Meenaghan.
373 15 0	636 12 6	2,478 18 0	171 6 7	246 19 0	Mullingar.
870 2 4	65 0 11	1,090 14 7	45 3 1	901 14 0	Omagh.
—	—	—	441 13 9	—	Richmond.
7 0 0	14 0 0	3,084 10 1	580 5 10	1,627 14 10	Do. (Portrane Estate)
—	53 7 0	878 18 11	360 17 6	81 1 9	Sligo.
421 10 0	—	—	380 1 10	—	Waterford.
7,307 12 4	2,899 7 11	14,020 16 5	4,528 6 0	5,783 9 9	Total—District Asylum.
—	7 5 0	—	143 3 4	—	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.
7,307 12 4	2,906 12 11	14,020 16 5	4,701 9 4	5,783 9 9	Gross Total.

consumed in the Asylum as well as the Cash received for what was sold—the latter side items are shown, such as wages and allowances of the members of the staff Expenses" in Table XV, but under "Salaries," "Provisions," &c.

TABLE XVII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the attached to the District

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.					
	Hides, Skins, and Wool	Mis- cellaneous.	Value of Stock on 31st March, 1913.	Value of Produce on 31st March, 1913.	Loss.	TOTAL.
	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	—	8 17 0	660 0 0	121 5 0	—	2,977 15 11
Armagh,	—	—	113 14 3	255 0 0	—	1,537 9 11
Ballinasloe,	1 0 0	49 15 10	1,061 18 0	385 2 0	—	3,893 19 2
Belfast,	—	—	93 0 0	43 16 0	—	618 2 7
Do (Purlysburn Estate),	5 2 1	—	1,164 0 0	396 12 0	—	5,638 7 11
Carlow,	85 6 8	44 4 1	938 16 6	348 5 11	—	4,833 6 19
Castlebar,	—	109 19 2	433 3 0	126 14 2	—	1,653 15 6
Clongmel,	—	—	221 10 0	138 10 0	—	1,109 28 1
Cork,	0 10 0	26 3 1	1,086 15 0	98 10 0	—	4,071 11 1
Downpatrick,	41 6 8	2 3 11	1,587 8 6	777 5 4	—	5,913 5 0
Ennis,	—	9 11 0	435 4 9	805 10 11	—	2,936 14 19
Enniscorthy,	—	7 10 0	184 12 3	133 15 0	—	1,459 11 11
Kelkenny,	—	47 15 5	102 1 8	331 10 0	—	1,587 17 10
Killarney,	—	52 13 1	433 2 3	243 10 0	—	1,441 18 8
Letterkenny,	16 9 2	11 19 0	783 17 11	80 15 6	—	2,870 1 0
Limerick,	—	1 14 9	567 2 9	80 8 0	—	1,580 1 1
Londonderry,	42 12 5	104 2 11	1,046 5 0	463 17 0	—	3,396 17 4
Maryborough,	—	—	317 1 7	301 8 0	—	1,619 1 11
Monaghan,	—	—	740 3 6	94 13 0	—	2,474 2 0
Mullingar,	30 10 0	5 11 8	1,582 15 0	649 16 11	—	6,537 11 11
Omagh,	79 14 2	10 7 0	948 0 0	204 1 6	—	4,987 9 0
Richmond,	—	16 8 3	225 0 0	40 0 0	—	1,587 11 11
Do, (Portrane Estate),	173 19 4	61 11 4	2,330 0 0	450 0 0	—	9,517 1 1
Sligo,	4 18 10	—	690 0 0	388 0 0	—	1,526 5 11
Waterford,	28 14 8	—	325 18 8	86 13 0	—	2,113 9 9
Total—District Asylums,	505 4 0	630 7 6	15,259 10 7	7,103 5 9	—	77,138 11 2
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum,	—	26 16 8	137 18 6	65 10 0	—	606 3 10
Gross Total,	505 4 0	657 4 2	15,397 9 1	7,168 15 9	—	77,801 15 0

NOTE.—See Note A on

Year ended 31st March, 1913, in connection with the Farms
and Auxiliary Asylums—continued.

EXPENDITURE.

Value of Stock on 1st April, 1912	Value of Produce on 1st April, 1912	Rent	Paid Labour.	Manures.	ASYLUMS.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
709 0 0	82 2 0	114 5 0	8 6 0	2 18 11	Antrim.
308 15 11	228 14 0	80 0 6	115 7 10	67 9 9	Armagh.
980 0 0	428 5 39	200 0 0	214 11 6	22 13 0	Ballinasloe.
120 10 0	65 0 0	30 10 0	1 2 0	—	Belfast.
1,255 10 0	167 12 0	285 0 0	161 16 10	6 7 3	Do. (Pardysburn Estate.)
813 1 0	317 9 10	210 12 5	136 7 2	87 6 3	Carlow.
401 17 6	122 3 7	95 0 0	100 0 4	27 2 0	Castlebar.
528 14 0	105 0 0	59 0 0	139 0 0	12 10 0	Chenmel.
967 19 0	115 18 0	303 10 4	200 0 0	109 8 10	Cork.
1,824 19 9	654 7 9	170 0 0	352 7 8	110 7 1	Downpatrick.
480 7 3	878 1 7	75 0 0	151 2 7	17 7 0	Dunfermline.
508 0 0	85 13 0	147 13 4	67 2 4	87 11 7	Dunfermline.
96 19 2	325 11 1	97 12 4	93 17 7	28 4 6	Kilkenny.
514 19 0	283 7 6	80 18 6	200 1 10	96 17 5	Killarney.
724 8 11	140 9 10	224 6 2	168 17 3	27 0 1	Letterkenny.
821 6 3	114 8 0	202 4 0	180 6 0	47 15 10	Limerick.
1,067 10 0	302 0 0	405 5 0	337 8 11	92 17 9	Londonderry.
535 18 10	220 9 0	38 0 0	101 3 2	57 10 4	Maryborough.
702 8 0	43 1 8	254 0 0	205 8 11	0 12 10	Monaghan.
1,807 0 0	883 0 6	310 11 5	620 5 0	22 15 6	Mullingar.
595 5 0	204 10 0	108 19 7	281 8 11	96 11 2	Omagh.
247 10 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	149 7 5	27 0 4	Richmond.
2,306 0 0	522 0 9	250 0 0	737 17 11	36 12 0	Do. (Portrane Estate.)
673 0 0	373 0 0	147 1 8	157 8 6	46 7 8	Sligo.
478 8 2	85 1 0	80 0 0	211 7 9	65 8 9	Waterford.
18,378 18 3	7,014 9 2	4,048 10 3	5,119 3 5	1,306 19 0	Total—District Asylums.
120 4 6	44 0 0	56 14 0	136 2 8	16 9 2	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.
18,500 2 9	7,058 9 2	4,105 4 3	5,255 6 1	1,323 8 2	Gross Total

TABLE XVII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the attached to the District

ASYLUMS.	EXPENDITURE.			
	Implements and Harness.	Seeds and Plants.	Pigs.	Other Live Stock.
	26.	27.	28.	29.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	9 7 9	40 12 4	36 7 10	478 12 0
Armagh,	13 3 7	47 19 1	104 4 0	—
Ballinasloe,	38 4 2	44 15 3	135 6 0	120 0 9
Belfast,	—	3 12 0	72 2 0	—
Do. (Purdyburn Estate),	104 16 0	104 4 10	20 6 0	988 0 0
Carlisle,	23 11 9	48 11 8	108 10 5	1,147 14 4
Castlebar,	30 16 6	52 13 11	66 1 6	—
Clonmel,	23 1 7	59 17 11	74 1 0	28 0 0
Cork,	55 15 4	122 4 8	455 5 6	70 9 8
Downpatrick,	100 0 0	125 17 7	240 7 4	783 0 5
Ennis,	18 6 4	46 19 1	102 14 6	327 5 6
Enniscorthy,	24 7 9	35 18 3	65 9 0	48 0 0
Kilkenny,	15 18 10	33 4 4	131 17 6	36 15 0
Killarney,	11 13 5	49 13 10	—	54 3 0
Letterkenny,	51 3 2	23 3 4	0 10 0	227 17 8
Limerick,	27 7 5	44 10 5	12 9 0	108 4 9
Londonderry,	44 14 10	55 14 5	17 7 6	181 10 2
Maryborough,	20 10 10	5 10 6	83 0 6	32 10 0
Monaghan,	16 15 7	35 11 7	310 13 7	154 14 0
Mulhenny,	73 16 6	194 6 0	19 16 0	348 7 0
Omagh,	36 12 11	41 16 2	340 15 0	982 14 3
Rathfriland,	20 16 5	9 14 8	247 6 4	—
Do. (Poultney Estate),	145 19 6	78 2 4	305 8 0	1,571 10 0
Sligo,	39 6 2	13 8 8	50 10 0	62 9 8
Waterford,	41 13 10	127 15 11	278 10 6	—
Total—District Asylums,	977 0 2	1,657 18 5	3,271 19 0	8,180 18 8
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum,	4 5 8	21 14 6	49 2 0	1 0 0
Gross Total,	981 5 10	1,679 12 11	3,321 1 0	8,181 18 8

NOTE.—See note A

Year ended 31st March, 1913, in connection with the Farms and Auxiliary Asylums—continued.

EXPENDITURE.				ASYLUMS.
Fodder and Feeding Stuff.	Miscellaneous.	Profit.	TOTAL.	
3L.	3S.	3S.	3L.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	3S.
501 10 0	30 9 8	533 3 11	2,977 15 11	Antrim.
40 0 10	6 6 6	526 7 11	1,337 9 11	Armagh.
218 6 2	1 4 6	729 11 11	3,183 19 2	Ballinasloe.
—	—	319 6 7	618 2 7	Belfast.
884 0 10	—	1,203 14 2	5,008 7 11	Do. (Pardysburn Estate)
546 1 7	46 9 7	1,239 10 10	4,833 6 10	Carlow.
12 4 5	31 0 4	714 15 5	1,633 15 6	Castlebar.
41 3 6	38 2 11	266 7 2	1,169 18 1	Clonmel.
447 8 2	13 6 8	1,863 3 11	4,651 11 1	Cork.
788 2 3	92 6 10	1,926 8 4	5,943 5 0	Downpatrick.
369 13 6	5 13 8	496 3 10	2,936 14 10	Ennis.
37 8 5	12 9 8	638 18 7	1,476 11 11	Enniscorthy.
297 7 9	24 2 8	316 4 1	1,387 17 10	Kilkenny.
112 18 2	2 0 6	29 5 6	1,444 18 8	Killarney.
146 4 6	77 0 7	994 4 6	2,876 1 0	Letterkenny.
104 17 2	25 16 2	412 16 1	1,892 1 1	Limerick.
342 2 7	66 8 9	429 17 5	3,291 17 4	Londonderry.
19 3 1	0 2 0	685 3 6	1,649 1 11	Maryborough.
31 3 11	1 4 0	758 12 5	2,474 2 0	Monaghan.
883 14 1	39 17 11	1,199 2 0	6,637 14 11	Mullingar.
896 16 11	2 5 4	1,229 13 9	4,887 9 0	Omagh.
223 2 8	2 2 9	360 11 4	1,387 11 11	Richmond.
1,780 11 0	172 10 3	880 10 5	9,317 1 1	Do. (Portrane Estate)
62 4 5	18 15 7	855 13 7	2,836 5 11	Sligo.
573 11 5	6 13 5	670 19 0	2,113 9 9	Waterford.
3,266 18 5	716 10 3	17,696 6 2	77,135 11 2	Total—District Asylums
64 0 5	13 11 2	119 19 9	666 3 10	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.
9,330 18 10	730 1 5	17,807 5 11	77,801 15 0	Gross Total.

on pages 36 and 37.

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the quantity of Land in connection with each District and Auxiliary Asylum, and how it was utilized during the year ended the 31st December, 1913.

ASYLUMS.	QUANTITY OF LAND CONNECTED WITH EACH ASYLUM.											
	QUANTITY OF LAND UNDER GRASS AND CULTIVATED.									Buildings, Courts, Woods, &c.	Total Quantity of Land.	
	By Spade.			By Plough.			In Grass.					
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Antrim, . . .	8	2	0	25	2	0	80	1	11	51	3	37
Armagh, . . .	24	0	7	—	—	—	14	0	0	15	0	10
Ballinasloe, . . .	47	1	0	—	—	—	95	0	0	50	1	23
Belfast, . . .	9	0	0	—	—	—	21	2	0	19	0	0
Do. (Purlysburn Estate). . .	15	0	0	105	2	0	159	1	24	131	0	16
Carlow, . . .	20	3	0	32	0	0	46	0	0	5	0	0
Castlebar, . . .	38	0	0	4	0	0	65	0	21	9	0	18
Cloamell, . . .	*18	0	0	—	—	—	13	2	26	30	1	38
Cork, . . .	45	0	0	11	0	0	72	0	0	32	0	0
Downpatrick, . . .	7	0	0	78	0	0	51	0	0	36	2	31
Eamie, . . .	6	0	0	14	0	0	46	0	7	12	0	23
Eamiscorthy, . . .	7	0	0	33	0	0	39	2	0	19	2	0
Kilkenny, . . .	2	2	0	21	2	0	20	2	13	27	3	24
Killarney, . . .	14	0	5	24	0	0	22	0	0	12	0	0
Letterkenney, . . .	56	1	20	56	1	19	53	0	0	27	0	0
Limerick, . . .	*24	0	36	—	—	—	48	1	25	15	1	22
Londonderry, . . .	9	0	0	83	1	23	129	1	21	95	0	36
Maryborough, . . .	2	2	0	32	0	0	31	2	3	8	1	9
Monaghan, . . .	6	0	0	24	0	0	47	0	0	29	3	33
Mullingar, . . .	10	0	0	86	0	0	300	1	15½	17	0	0
Omagh, . . .	15	0	0	70	0	0	78	3	27	47	0	16
Richmond, . . .	6	3	0	12	0	0	14	0	2	25	0	36
Do. (Portrane Estate). . .	10	0	0	52	0	0	252	0	0	155	2	35
Sligo, . . .	20	1	0	10	0	0	29	0	28	29	2	19
Waterford, . . .	7	0	0	32	0	0	8	0	0	16	2	38½
Total, . . .	429	0	28	806	1	2	1,737	3	23½	919	2	29½
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum. . .	12	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0
Gross Total, . . .	441	0	28	812	1	2	1,743	3	23½	925	2	29½

* Cultivated both by spade and plough.

APPENDIX C.

TABLE I.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, &c., in the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum, during the Year 1913.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum on 31st December, 1912,				141	21	162
Admitted during the year 1913,				22	5	27
Total number under treatment during year,				163	26	189
Discharged during the year—	M.	F.	T.			
Recovered, or not insane,	11	—	11			
Believed,	6	3	9			
Not improved,	—	—	—	17	3	20
Deaths during the year—						
From Natural Causes,	3	—	3			
From Accidental Causes,	—	—	—			
By Homicide,	—	—	—			
By Suicide,	—	—	—	3	—	3
Escapes during the year,				—	—	—
Total discharges, deaths, and escapes during year,				20	3	23
Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1913,				143	23	166
Daily average number of patients in Asylum during 1913,				142	25	165

TABLE II.—Showing the Crimes of the Patients who were Admitted into the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1913, and also of those Remaining on the 31st December, 1913; together with the Period at which Insanity was recognised.

Cases.	Admissions.										Remissions.														
	Period at which Insanity was recognised.										Period at which Insanity was recognised.														
	Found Insane on Arraignment and Incapable of Pleading.					Acquitted on the ground of Insanity, or special verdict of Guilty, but Insane.					Found Insane on Arraignment and Incapable of Pleading.					Acquitted on the ground of Insanity, or special verdict of Guilty, but Insane.									
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	Total Number remaining on 31st December, 1913.			
Murder and Manslaughter,	4	2	6	1	—	1	3	2	1	2	1	3	7	2	10	2	1	15	11	3	14	78	14	92	
Violent Assault,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	4	29	
Common Assault,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	2	10	
Rape or Attempt,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	3	4	—	4	1	1	3	—	—	3	6	—	9
Arson,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft and Larceny,	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	4	—	—	3	—	1	4	—	4	
Burglary and Housebreaking,	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Attempt at Suicide,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Breach of the Articles of War,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	6	2	8	—	—	—	3	8	2	11
Total,	10	4	14	3	—	3	4	1	1	5	2	3	22	5	27	29	17	315	21	4	25	143	23	166	

TABLE III.—Showing the Ages of the Patients who were Admitted, Discharged Recovered or not Insane, and who Died in the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1913, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1913.

Ages.	Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December, 1913.		
				Recovered or not Insane.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 19 Years.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From 19 to 14 Years.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ 15 to 19 “	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ 20 to 24 “	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
“ 25 to 34 “	3	1	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	21	3	24
“ 35 to 44 “	8	2	10	5	—	5	—	—	—	44	6	50
“ 45 to 54 “	4	—	4	1	—	1	1	—	1	34	5	41
“ 55 to 64 “	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	24	2	26
“ 65 to 74 “	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	9	3	12
“ 75 to 84 “	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3
“ 85 and upwards.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown,	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Total, .	23	5	27	11	—	11	3	—	3	143	25	168

TABLE IV.—Showing the conditions under which Patients were discharged during the Year 1913.

Conditions of Discharge.	Number Discharged.		
	M.	F.	T.
Released to Prisons,	4	—	4
Liberated or given up to care of Friends,	7	—	7
Transferred to District Asylums,	6	3	9
Total,	17	3	20

TABLE V.—Showing the Forms of Insanity in the Patients admitted into the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the year 1913.

FORMS OF INSANITY							Males.	Females.	Total.
I. Congenital or infantile mental deficiency (Idiocy or Imbecility) occurring as early in life as it can be observed:—									
Intellectual	{	With Epilepsy,	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
		Without Epilepsy,	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
Moral,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
II. Insanity occurring later in life:									
Insanity with Epilepsy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
General Paralysis of the Insane,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Insanity with the grosser brain lesions,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Acute Delirium (Acute delirious mania),	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Confusional Insanity,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Stupor,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Primary Dementia,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Mania	{	Recent,	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
		Chronic,	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
		Recurrent,	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Melancholia	{	Recent,	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
		Chronic,	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
		Recurrent,	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Alternating Insanity,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Delusional Insanity	{	Systematised,	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
		Non-Systematised,	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Vollitional Insanity	{	Impulse,	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
		Obsession,	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
		Doubt,	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Moral Insanity,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Dementia	{	Senile,	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
		Secondary or Terminal,	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Not Insane on Admission,	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	—	5
Total,							23	5	27

TABLE VI.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of the Patients who were Admitted into the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1913, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1913.

—	Admissions.			Remaining on 31st December, 1913.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Married,	5	2	7	51	10	61
Single,	14	3	17	51	11	62
Widowed,	3	—	3	15	1	16
Not ascertained,	—	—	—	20	1	21
Total,	22	5	27	137	23	160

TABLE VII.—Showing the Previous Occupations of the Patients remaining in the Asylum on 31st December, 1913.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculturists,	78	—	78
Carpenters,	2	—	2
Clerks,	2	—	2
Domestic Servants,	—	16	16
Mendicants,	4	—	4
Pensioners and Soldiers,	5	—	5
Police,	4	—	4
Police,	1	—	1
Publican,	1	—	1
Sailor,	1	—	1
Shoemakers,	4	—	4
Shopkeepers,	2	—	2
Smiths and Workers in Metals,	4	—	4
Teachers and Students,	2	—	2
Victuallers,	3	—	3
Weavers,	2	—	2
Other employments,	8	—	8
No Occupation,	5	1	6
Unascertained,	16	6	22
Total,	143	23	166

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Daily Average Number of Patients employed and unemployed in the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1913

Patients Employed.			Patients Unemployed.		
How Employed.	Average Numbers.		Causes.	Average Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards.	18	2	Refusing to work, .	34	6
As Storekeepers,	1	—	Unemployed because of— (a.) mental condition. (b.) bodily condition.		
As garden or field labourers.	41	—		9	5
In the kitchen, .	10	—			
In the laundry, .	3	8		14	—
As Shoemakers, .	4	—			
As Stoker, .	1	—			
As Tailors, .	2	—			
At Needlework, .	—	2			
As Upholsterers, .	5	—			
Miscellaneous, .	—	—			
Total employed, .	85	12	Total unemployed,	57	11

TABLE IX.—Showing the Average Number of Patients attending Divine Service, taking Exercise daily, and attending Entertainments during the Year 1913.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Attending Roman Catholic Service, . . .	56	6	62
„ Protestant Episcopal Service, . . .	11	1	12
„ Presbyterian Service, . . .	8	1	9
Total, . . .	75	8	83
Taking Exercise—Confined to Airing Courts, . . .	47	8	55
„ In outer Airing Courts, . . .	95	15	110
Total, . . .	142	23	165
Attending Associated Entertainments, . . .	94	15	109

TABLE XI.—Account of the Sum Expended, compared with the Sum Granted by Parliament for the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum in the Year ended 31st March, 1913, showing a Surplus or Deficit upon each sub-head of the Vote.

Service.	Parliamentary Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than granted.	More than granted.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and Wages— Original, £4,059 Supplementary, £201	4,354 0 0	4,128 15 1	225 6 11	—
Victualling Patients, and Rations for Attendants— Original, £3,542 Supplementary, £351	*2,62 0 0	2,873 1 5	—	52 1 5
Clothing for Patients and Uniform Clothing,	531 0 0	479 17 6	51 2 6	—
Medicines and Surgical Instruments, &c.,	48 0 0	60 8 0	—	12 8 0
Escort and Conveyance of Patients,	60 0 0	39 7 0	20 13 0	—
Allowances to Patients and Gratuities on discharge,	100 0 0	27 16 6	72 3 6	—
Incidental Expenses,	140 0 0	78 4 5	62 15 7	—
Original, £7,477 Supplementary, £180	7,657 0 0			
* Transferred from balance on Farm and Garden Account as an appropriation in aid of Grant in respect of Victualling Patients and Rations for Attendants,	200 0 0			
Total,	7,857 0 0	7,711 7 11	145 12 1	—

TABLE XII.—DETAILED STATEMENT OF SALARIES AND WAGES, showing the Rates of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Servants of the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum, for the Year ended 31st March, 1918.

No. actually employed.	Description of Office.	Salary of Office.			Allowance.	Valued at
		Minimum.	Annual Increase.	Maximum.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1	Resident Physician and Governor.	650 0 0	20 0 0	*100 0 0	House and garden.	*216 13 6
1	Assistant Resident Medical Officer.	250 0 0	10 0 0	350 0 0	Apartments and attendance.	50 0 0
1	Visiting Physician.	—	—	275 0 0	—	—
1	Chaplain.	—	—	80 0 0	—	—
1	Clerk and Storekeeper.	150 0 0	10 0 0	200 0 0	For house.	40 0 0
1	Assistant Clerk and Storekeeper.	80 0 0	5 0 0	100 0 0	For house.	18 0 0
1	Head Attendant (Male).	80 0 0	5 0 0	110 0 0	House and uniform.	21 10 0
1	Physic.	60 0 0	5 10 0	80 0 0	Rations and quarters	25 0 0
5	Charge Attendants (Male), (a)	52 0 0	1 10 0	68 0 0	Rations, uniform, and quarters.	40 0 0
13	Attendants (Male), (b)	42 0 0	1 0 0	50 0 0	Do.	40 0 0
12	Assistant Attendants (Male).	30 0 0	1 0 0	40 0 0	Do.	40 0 0
1	Head Attendant (Female).	40 0 0	2 0 0	62 0 0	Do.	37 0 0
2	Charge Attendants (Female), (c)	30 0 0	1 0 0	34 0 0	Do.	25 0 0
9	Attendants (Female), (d)	18 0 0	1 0 0	28 0 0	Do.	25 0 0
1	Parwayard Man.	—	—	2s. per day.	—	—
1	Boy Messenger.	—	—	1s. 6d. per week.	—	—

* The present holder has a special salary of £280, with allowances valued at £135 6s. 8d.

(a) Including one Night Attendant, receiving an allowance of £26 in lieu of rations.

(b) Including Baker, Tailor, Shoemaker, Cook, Assistant Night Attendant, Gardener, and Gatekeeper; the Assistant Night Attendant and Gatekeeper receiving an allowance of 25s each in lieu of rations; the Baker receiving £10 for night duty; and the Tailor, Shoemaker, Cook, and Gardener receiving an allowance of £5 each in respect of their supervision of Patients at work.

(c) Including two Assistant Laundrywomen, one Hall Maid, and Female Night Attendant.

(d) Including one Laundryman, one Porter, and one General Servant, who are not less than seven years' service, and all married Attendants, who are not provided with quarters for their families. The married Attendants with not less than seven years' service, and all married Tradesman Attendants, who are not provided with quarters for their families receive an allowance at the rate of 8s. 6d. per week in lieu thereof. Excess food services in the Army, Navy, or other Imperial Service, or in the Police is allowed to count towards the seven years' service required to qualify for the lodging allowance.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN AND GOVERNOR OF THE CENTRAL
CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM, FOR THE YEAR 1913.

The Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum,

Dundrum, Co. Dublin,

21st January, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my twenty-third Annual Report, the usual Statistical Tables for the year 1913, the Financial Tables for the year 1912-13, and the notes on the cases admitted during the year 1913.

The admissions were 27 in number, 22 males and 5 females, and were, fortunately, of a better type than last year. Otherwise, the asylum would not have afforded accommodation.

There was one serious feature, viz.:—The admission of six males from district asylums, two being charged with murder, and four with assaults.

The discharges were 17 males and 3 females; and the deaths, 3 males, from natural causes.

The daily average number resident was 165, and the total number under treatment was 189. The figures for last year were 166 and 190, respectively.

I am glad to be able to report for the 20th year in succession (with one exception) there was no suicide; for the same period (with one exception) no serious casualty; and for the same period (with one exception) no escape.

I may give the following figures of seclusion:—

Year.		Males.	Females.
1901,	...	10,886 hours	929 hours
1912,	...	23,176 "	8,038 "
1913,	...	28,767 "	17,434 "

When the relative numbers of men and women, viz., 143 and 23, are considered, the ratio of female to male seclusion becomes really extraordinary.

The opening of a second female ward, and the provision of two additional nurses, for which I have applied, may mitigate the evil, but in my opinion new buildings are absolutely necessary.

The general health of the staff and patients was excellent.

The average cost per head was £44 6s. 8d, and is certain to become higher.

I have often called attention to the increase of bad cases and the decrease of good working cases, and the latter fact is proved by the expenditure of £97 8s. 6d. on outside contract labour for making clothes. Formerly all such work was done by patients and attendants.

Restraint was used in two cases, but has been discontinued.

No improvements, except some painting, were carried out by the Board of Public Works.

The changes in the staff were few and unimportant. The conduct of the staff, with few exceptions, was very good. The amusements were carried out on the usual scale, and some books were added to the library.

The religious services were carried out in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

The Assistant and Consulting Physicians have rendered me valuable assistance in the discharge of my duties, and the clerical and stores department have been ably managed by Mr. J. G. Squires and Mr. Eugene Stewart. I am glad to note that Mr. Squires was awarded an increase of salary for his long and valuable services.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. REYINGTON, M.D.,

Resident Physician and Governor.

The Inspectors of Lunatics,

Dublin Castle.

APPENDIX D.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS
FOR THE INSANE.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of Patients remaining in the Private Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on the 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1913, inclusive.

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880,	236	386	622
1881,	238	397	635
1882,	254	396	650
1883,	247	389	636
1884,	244	395	639
1885,	243	389	632
1886,	253	369	622
1887,	239	386	625
1888,	240	361	601
1889,	259	372	631
1890,	253	368	621
1891,	266	366	632
1892,	275	369	644
1893,	281	361	642
1894,	293	353	646
1895,	305	358	663
1896,	318	358	676
1897,	323	366	691
1898,	327	387	714
1899,	318	381	699
1900,	325	384	709
1901,	323	400	723
1902,	325	410	745
1903,	341	432	773
1904,	351	443	794
1905,	379	439	818
1906,	390	453	845
1907,	394	476	870
1908,	386	477	863
1909,	387	514	901
1910,	409	500	909
1911,	401	505	906
1912,	388	492	880
1913,	385	501	886

TABLE II.—Showing, in the cases of Licensed Houses, the Number for which Licensed, and also the Total Number of Patients remaining in each Private Asylum and Institution for the Insane on 31st December, 1912, and on 31st December, 1913.

ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.	Number for which Licensed.			Number Remaining on 31st December, 1912.			Number Remaining on 31st December, 1913.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
The Retreat, Armagh, . . .	18	22	40	11	19	30	10	20	30
Belmont Park, Waterford, .	73	—	73	61	—	61	59	—	59
Bloomfield Institution, More- hampton Road, Dublin.	*—	—	—	13	27	40	13	30	43
Carraiglea, Dungan, . . .	—	60	60	—	49	49	—	55	55
Elm Lawn, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.	—	10	10	—	4	4	—	4	4
Farnham House and Maryville, Finglas, Co. Dublin.	26	30	56	7	24	31	9	26	35
Hampstead, Glasnevin, Co. Dublin.	26	—	26	20	—	20	20	—	20
Hartfield, Drumcondra, Dublin,	40	—	40	27	—	27	22	—	22
Highfield, Drumcondra, Dublin,	—	20	20	—	13	13	—	14	14
Lindville, Blackrock Road, Cork,	20	40	60	15	31	46	11	32	43
House of St. John of God, Still- lorgan, Co. Dublin.	110	—	110	93	—	93	95	—	95
St. Patrick's Hospital, James's Street, Dublin, and St. Ed- mundsbury, Lucan.	*—	—	—	35	85	120	39	90	129
St. Vincent's Institution, Fair- view, Dublin.	*—	—	—	—	112	112	—	105	105
Stewart In- stitution, } Imbecile Depart- ment	*—	—	—	70	43	113	74	39	113
Palmerston, Chapelizod, } Private Asylum,	*—	—	—	36	40	76	33	38	71
Co. Dublin.									
Verrille, Clontarf, Dublin, .	—	44	44	—	40	40	—	43	43
Woodbine Lodge, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin.	—	10	10	—	5	5	—	5	5
Total,				388	492	880	385	501	886

* Exempt from licensing.

TABLE III.—Showing for each of the Private Lunatic Asylums Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes, during

ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.	ADMISSIONS.									DISCHARGES.								
	First Admissions.			Not First Admissions.			Total Number Admitted.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
The Retreat, Armagh,	5	5	10	2	4	6	7	9	16	2	5	8	2	2	—	—	—	—
Belmont Park, Waterford, . .	6	—	6	2	—	2	8	—	8	5	—	5	2	—	2	—	—	—
Bloomfield Institution, Morehampton Road, Dublin.	2	9	11	2	1	3	4	10	14	1	2	3	1	3	4	1	—	1
Carriglea, Dunganree,	—	17	17	—	2	2	—	19	19	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	9	9
Elm Lawn, Dundrum, Co. Dublin, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farnham House and Maryville, Finglas, Co. Dublin.	1	5	6	3	2	5	4	7	11	—	2	2	2	1	3	—	—	—
Hampstead, Glasnevin, Co. Dublin, .	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Harfield, Drumscooper, Dublin, .	13	—	13	—	—	—	13	—	13	3	—	3	5	—	5	4	—	4
Hightfield, Drumscooper, Dublin, .	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landville, Blackrock Road, Cork, .	5	9	14	3	5	8	8	14	22	4	8	12	2	2	4	2	2	4
House of St. John of God, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.	15	—	15	9	—	9	24	—	24	8	—	8	1	—	1	4	—	4
St. Patrick's Hospital, James's Street, Dublin, and St. Edmundsbury, Loxan.	12	23	35	2	8	10	14	31	45	6	14	20	2	4	6	—	3	3
St. Vincent's Institution, Fairview, Dublin.	—	11	11	—	2	2	—	13	13	—	9	9	—	1	1	—	3	3
Stewart Institution, Imboole Depot, Palmerston, Co. Dublin.) Chapelwood, Co. Dublin.) Private Asylum, .	14	2	16	—	—	—	14	2	16	—	—	—	5	2	7	1	2	3
Verville, Clontarf, Dublin,	—	17	17	—	2	2	—	19	19	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	4	4
Woodbine Lodge, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	78	108	186	26	30	56	104	138	241	32	51	83	24	28	47	15	13	28

and Institutions for the Insane the Number of Admissions,
the Year ended 31st December, 1913.

DEATHS.															ESCAPES.	TOTAL DISCHARGES, DEATHS, AND ESCAPES.	ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.					
Total Number Discharged.	From Natural Causes.			By Accident.			By Suicide.			Total Number Died.												
M. F. T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
6	5	19		2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	-	1	8	8	16	The Retreat, Armagh.
1	-	7		3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	10	-	10	Belmont Park, Waterford.
2	5	8		1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	4	7	11	Bloomfield Institution, Morehampton Road, Dublin.
-	12	12		-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	13	13	Corrigles, Dungarvan.
-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Elm Lawn, Dunderum, Co. Dublin.
2	3	5		-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	5	7	7	Farnham House and Maryville, Finglas, Co. Dublin.
1	-	1		1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	2	Hampstead, Glasnevin, Co. Dublin.
11	-	12		6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	18	-	18	18	Hartfield, Drumscondra, Dublin.
-	-	-		-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	2	Highfield, Drumscondra, Dublin.
3	12	20		4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	12	13	25	25	Lindville, Blackrock Road, Cork.
13	-	13		9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	22	-	22	22	House of St. John of God, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.
5	21	29		2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	-	10	26	36	36	St. Patrick's Hospital, James's St., Dublin, and St. Edmundsbury, Lucan.
-	15	15		-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	20	20	20	St. Vincent's Institution, Fairview, Dublin.
5	4	10		4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	10	6	16	16	Imbecile Department, } Stewart Institution, Palmerston, Chapelizod, Co. Dublin.
1	13	16		2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	3	13	21	21	Private Asylum, } Co. Dublin.
-	15	12		-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	16	16	16	Verville, Clontarf, Dublin.
-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Woodbine Lodge, Rathfriland, Co. Dublin.
71	51	168		34	30	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	32	60	1	-	1	104	129	235	Total.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

TABLE IV.—Showing the Assigned Causes and Associated Factors of Insanity in the cases of all the Patients admitted into Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane during the year 1913, together with the total number of instances in which the assigned cause or factor was stated to be principal.

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Number of Instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned either as Principal or Contributory.		Of the total number of instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned, number of instances in which the cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
HEREDITY (excluding Cousins, Nephews, Nieces, and off-spring)—				
Insane Heredity,	8	40	8	36
Epileptic Heredity,	—	—	—	—
Neurotic Heredity (including only Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic (Idiopathic) Asthma and Chorea),	8	7	8	7
Eccentricity (in marked degree)	1	2	1	2
Alcoholism,	7	3	6	1
MENTAL INSTABILITY as revealed by—				
Moral Deficiency,	—	1	—	1
Congenital Mental Deficiency, not amounting to Imbecility,	6	7	6	6
Eccentricity,	2	4	2	4
DEPRIVATION OF SPECIAL SENSES —				
Smell and Taste (either or both)	—	—	—	—
Hearing,	—	3	—	3
Sight,	—	3	—	3
CRITICAL PERIODS —				
Puberty and Adolescence,	—	4	—	2
Characteris,	—	4	—	4
Senility,	7	8	5	5
CHILD BEARING —				
Pregnancy,	—	—	—	—
Puerperal state (not septic),	—	4	—	4
Lactation,	—	1	—	—
MENTAL STRESS —				
Sudden Mental Stress,	3	10	3	4
Prolonged Mental Stress,	11	17	9	8
PHYSIOLOGICAL DEFECTS AND ERRORS —				
Malnutrition in early life (signs of Rickets, &c.),	1	—	1	—
Privation and Starvation,	—	2	—	2
Over-exertion (physical),	1	2	1	—
Masturbation,	2	1	—	1
Sexual excess,	—	—	—	—

PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

TABLE IV.—*continued*.—Showing the Assigned Causes and Associated Factors of Insanity in the cases of all the Patients admitted into Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane during the year 1913, together with the total number of instances in which the assigned cause or factor was stated to be principal.

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Number of Instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned either as Principal or Contributory.		Of the total number of instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned, number of instances in which the cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
TOXIC—				
Alcohol,	16	10	15	8
Drug habit (morphin, cocaine, &c.), ..	—	—	—	—
Lead and other such poisons,	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis,	—	—	—	—
Infusoria,	1	4	—	3
Puerperal sepsis,	—	—	—	—
Other Specific Fevers,	1	2	—	1
*Syphilis, acquired,	4	—	4	—
*Syphilis, congenital,	2	—	2	—
Other Toxins,	—	2	—	—
TRAUMATIC—				
Injuries,	5	—	4	—
Operations,	—	3	—	5
Stroke,	—	1	—	1
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
Lesions of the Brain,	5	1	5	1
Lesions of Spinal Cord and Nerves, ..	4	—	4	—
Epilepsy,	2	—	1	—
Other defined Neuroses—(limited to Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic Asthma, Chorea, Other Neuroses, which occurred in Infancy or Childhood (limited to Convulsions and Night-terrors),	1	—	1	—
OTHER BODILY AFFECTIONS—				
Hæmopoietic System (Anæmia, &c.), ..	—	1	—	1
Cardio-Vascular Degeneration,	1	1	1	—
Valvular Heart Disease,	2	1	1	—
Respiratory System (excluding Tuberculosis),	—	—	—	—
Gastro-intestinal System,	2	4	2	3
Renal and Vesical System,	—	3	—	1
Generative System (excluding Syphilis), ..	—	1	—	—
Other General Affections not above included (e.g., Diabetes, Myxœdema, &c.)	—	—	—	—
Instances in which NO PRINCIPAL FACTOR could with certainty be assigned, but in which one or more Factors were ascertained, and were referred as Contributory or Associated,	1	3	—	—
NO FACTOR ASSIGNABLE, notwithstanding full history and observation,	3	15	—	—
NO FACTOR ASCERTAINED, history defective, ..	9	3	—	—
NOT INSANE ON ADMISSION,	—	—	—	—

* Including all patients believed to have suffered at any time in their lives from this disease.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

TABLE V.—Showing the Forms of Insanity in the Patients admitted into the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane during the year 1913.

FORMS OF INSANITY.				Males.	Females.	Total.
I.—CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY (IDIOCY OR IMBECILITY) OCCURRING AS EARLY IN LIFE AS IT CAN BE OBSERVED:—						
Intellectual,	{	With Epilepsy,	1	—	1	
	{	Without Epilepsy,	15	2	17	
Moral,			—	—	—	
II.—INSANITY OCCURRING LATER IN LIFE:—						
Insanity with Epilepsy,			2	—	2	
General Paralysis of the Insane,			5	—	5	
Insanity with the grosser brain lesions,			3	1	4	
Acute Delirium (Acute delirious mania),			6	3	9	
Confusional Insanity,			4	4	8	
Stupor,			4	1	5	
Primary Dementia,			3	6	9	
Mania,	{	Recent,	7	25	32	
	{	Chronic,	1	2	3	
	{	Recurrent,	2	10	12	
Melancholia,	{	Recent,	16	40	56	
	{	Chronic,	4	6	10	
	{	Recurrent,	2	3	5	
Alternating Insanity,			—	1	1	
Delusional Insanity,	{	Systematised,	6	7	13	
	{	Non-Systematised,	6	18	24	
Volitional Insanity,	{	Impulse,	—	1	1	
	{	Obsession,	—	2	2	
	{	Doubt	—	—	—	
Moral Insanity,			—	—	—	
Dementia,	{	Senile,	9	5	14	
	{	Secondary or Terminal,	7	1	8	
Not Insane on Admission.			—	—	—	
Total,			163	138	241	

TABLE VI.—Showing the Ages of Patients remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1913.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 years,	10	1	11
From 10 to 14 years,	22	10	32
" 15 to 19 "	23	8	31
" 20 to 24 "	11	12	23
" 25 to 34 "	48	45	93
" 35 to 44 "	65	75	140
" 45 to 54 "	81	123	204
" 55 to 64 "	72	96	170
" 65 to 74 "	37	85	122
" 75 to 84 "	12	36	48
" 85 years and upwards,	4	8	12
Total,	385	501	886

TABLE VII.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of the Patients remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1913.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married,	45	58	103
Single,	331	382	713
Widowers and Widows,	0	61	70
Unknown,	—	—	—
Total,	385	501	886

TABLE VIII.—Showing the previous Professions or Occupations of the Patients remaining in Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1913.

PREVIOUS PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Army,	9	—	9
Navy,	3	—	3
Clereh,	53	20	73
Law,	11	—	11
Medicine,	12	—	12
Students,	29	6	35
In Trade,	50	19	69
Farmers,	28	4	32
Other Occupations,	47	25	72
No Occupation,	143	427	570
Total	385	501	886

APPENDIX E.—TABLE showing the NUMBER of LUNATICS and

UNIONS.	LUNATIC.								
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CO. ANTRIM.									
Antrim,	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Ballycastle,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballymena,	36	29	65	—	—	—	36	29	65
Ballymoney,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belfast,	23	21	44	—	—	—	23	21	44
Larne,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Lisburn,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CO. ARMAGH.									
Armagh,	3	11	14	1	—	1	4	11	15
Lurgan,	5	13	18	—	1	1	5	14	19
CO. CAVAN.									
Ballinacorney,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Bawnboy,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan,	3	8	11	—	—	—	3	8	11
Cootehill,	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	2	3
CO. DONEGAL.									
Ballyshannon,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Donegal,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunfennaghy,	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Glenties,	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	8
Inishowen,	—	7	7	1	—	1	4	7	11
Letterkenny,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Millford,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stranorlar,	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
CO. DOWN.									
Banbridge,	1	4	5	—	1	1	1	5	6
Downpatrick,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkeel,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newry,	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	7	7
Newtownards,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
CO. FERMANAGH.									
Enniskillen,	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	5
Irvinestown,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lisnakea,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
CO. LONDONDERRY.									
Coleraine,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lamavady,†	1	5	6	—	1	1	1	5	6
Londonderry,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magherafelt,	5	5	10	1	—	1	6	5	11
CO. MONAGHAN.									
Carrickmacross,	1	9	10	—	1	1	1	10	11
Castleblayney,	5	7	12	2	—	2	7	7	14
Clones,	4	5	9	—	—	—	4	5	9
Monaghan,	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
CO. TYRONE.									
Castlederg,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Clogher,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cockstown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dungannon,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Omagh,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strabane,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Ulster,	102	138	240	5	5	10	107	143	250

* The numbers in Ballymena Workhouse include 34 males and 29 females maintained in pursuance of the Act 35 & 36 Vic. chap. 67.

† The numbers in Lamavady Workhouse include 1 female maintained in pursuance of an Agreement.

IMBECILES in Union Workhouses on 31st December, 1913.

IMBECILES.									Total Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.
Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.						
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.												
CO. ANTRIM.												
2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	5	7	Antrim.
1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	Ballycastle.
4	1	5	-	-	-	4	1	5	49	30	79	Ballymena.
1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	3	4	Ballymoney.
16	8	24	1	1	2	17	9	26	49	30	79	Belfast.
1	2	3	-	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	4	Larne.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	Lisburn.
CO. ARMAGH.												
6	4	10	3	2	5	9	6	15	12	17	29	Armagh.
12	16	28	1	2	3	13	8	31	18	32	50	Lurgan.
CO. CAVAN.												
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	4	Balleborough.
1	6	7	-	-	-	1	6	7	1	6	7	Bawnboy.
6	3	9	1	-	1	7	3	10	10	11	21	Cavan.
7	6	13	-	-	-	7	6	13	8	8	16	Cootchill.
CO. DONEGAL.												
3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	-	4	Ballyshannon.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	Donegal.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	Dunfennaghy.
3	7	10	2	-	2	5	7	12	9	15	24	Glenties.
5	11	16	-	-	-	5	11	16	8	18	26	Inishowen.
2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	4	Letterkenny.
10	2	12	-	-	-	10	2	12	2	2	4	Millford.
1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	4	Stranorlar.
CO. DOWN.												
6	3	9	2	-	2	8	3	11	9	8	17	Ranbridge.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Downpatrick.
1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	2	-	2	Elkeel.
5	5	10	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	12	12	Newry.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	4	9	Newtownards.
CO. FERMANAGH.												
2	5	7	1	1	2	3	6	9	3	11	14	Enniskillen.
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	Irvinestown.
2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	2	4	Lamington.
CO. LONDONDERRY.												
1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	Coleraine.
7	5	12	-	-	1	7	6	13	8	11	19	Lamavady.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Londonderry.
1	4	5	1	-	1	2	4	6	8	9	17	Magherafelt.
CO. MONAGHAN.												
3	-	3	1	-	1	4	-	4	5	10	15	Carriekmacross.
3	11	14	1	-	1	4	12	16	13	13	26	Castledown.
3	5	8	-	-	-	3	5	8	7	7	14	Clones.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	Monaghan.
CO. TYRONE.												
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	3	Castlederg.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clagber.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cookstown.
3	1	4	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	4	5	Dungannon.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	Omagh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Strabane.
111	113	224	14	10	24	125	123	248	232	295	518	Total, Ulster.

of Agreements with the Committees of the Antrim and Belfast District Asylums under Section 9

with the Londonderry District Asylum Committee under the same Act.

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
CO. CLARE.									
Ballyvaughan,	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
Corrofin,	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Ennis,	34	25	59	-	-	-	34	25	59
Ennistymon,	2	8	10	-	-	-	2	8	10
Killadysert,	2	4	6	-	-	-	2	4	6
Kilrush,	12	15	27	-	-	-	12	15	27
Scariff,	8	8	16	2	2	4	10	16	26
CO. CORK.									
Bandon,	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	3	4
Bantry,	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Castletown,	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4
Gloukilly,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork,	21	63	84	1	18	19	22	81	103
Dunmanway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fermoy,	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	3	4
Kasturk,	7	5	12	1	-	1	8	5	13
Kinsale,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macroom,	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Malinbeg,	8	17	25	1	3	4	9	20	29
Malleson,	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4
Millstreet,	2	6	8	-	-	-	2	6	8
Mitchelstown,	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4
Skibbereen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skull,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Youghal,	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4
CO. KERRY.									
Caherdiveen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dingle,	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5
Kenmare,	2	3	5	-	-	-	2	3	5
Killarney,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Listowel,	2	7	9	-	2	2	2	9	11
Trillick,	6	14	20	-	-	-	6	14	20
CO. LIMERICK.									
Groom,	5	9	14	-	-	-	5	9	14
Kilmallock,	15	12	27	1	-	1	16	12	28
Limerick,	15	48	63	-	-	-	15	48	63
Newcastle,	2	8	10	1	-	1	3	8	11
Rathkenia,	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
CO. TIPPERRARY.									
North Riding.									
Borrisokane,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donagh,	2	9	11	-	-	-	2	9	11
Down,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thurles,	1	4	5	-	-	-	1	4	5
South Riding.									
Carraig-on-Barr,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashel,	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Clonahugh,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Clonmel,	5	5	10	1	-	1	6	5	11
Tipperrary,	16	11	27	3	2	5	19	13	32
CO. WATERFORD.									
Donaghadee,	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4
Kilnashinny,	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4
Lismore,	3	3	6	1	1	2	4	4	8
Waterford,	6	23	29	-	2	2	6	25	31
Total, Munster,	196	355	551	14	41	55	209	396	605

* The numbers in Ennis Workhouse include 4 Males maintained in pursuance of an Agreement

in Union Workhouses, on 31st December, 1913—continued.

IMBECILES.						Total Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.
Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.			
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.									
Co. CLARE.									
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	Ballyvaughan.
1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	6	Corrofin.
14	13	27	3	3	6	17	16	33	Ennis.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	Ennistymon.
6	7	13	1	1	2	6	7	13	Kiladyser.
3	4	7	1	1	2	2	2	4	Kilrush.
						2	2	4	Scurliff.
Co. CORK.									
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Bandon.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Bantry.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Castletown.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Clonakilly.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Cork.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Drummanway.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Fermoy.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Kantark.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Kinsale.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Macroom.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Malin.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Midleton.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Millstreet.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Midleton.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Skibbereen.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Skull.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Youghal.
Co. KERRY.									
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Cahersiveena.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Dingle.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Kenmare.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Killarney.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Listowel.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Trillick.
Co. LIMERICK.									
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Oroona.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Kilmaeock.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Limerick.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Newcastle.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Rathkeale.
Co. TIPPERARY.									
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	North Biding.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Borrisokane.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Kenagh.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Roscrea.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Thurles.
South Biding.									
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Currick-on-Sea.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Cushel.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Clonmel.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Tipperary.
Co. WATERFORD.									
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Dungarvan.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Kilnamothomas.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Lismore.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Waterford.
126	122	248	27	28	55	153	150	303	Total, Munster

with the Ennis District Asylum Committee under Sec. 9 of the Act, 38 & 39 Vic. chap. 47.

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles in

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.									
CO. CARLOW.									
Carlow,	3	7	10	-	3	3	3	10	13
CO. DUBLIN.									
Balrothery,	1	4	5	-	-	-	1	4	5
Dublin, North,	36	83	119	2	26	28	38	89	127
Dublin, South,	41	98	139	4	11	15	45	100	145
Rathdown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CO. KILDARE.									
Ashy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cellbridge,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naas,	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
CO. KILKENNY.									
Callan,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Castlecomer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thomastown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uringford,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
KING'S CO.									
Birr,	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	3
Edenderry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tullamore,	1	7	8	-	-	-	1	7	8
CO. LONGFORD.									
Ballymahon,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Granard,	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Longford,	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
CO. LOUTH.									
Ardee,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drughda,	-	11	11	-	3	3	-	14	14
Dundalk,	6	11	17	-	1	1	6	12	18
CO. MEATH.									
Dunshaughlin,	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4
Kells,	4	6	10	-	-	-	4	6	10
Navan,	6	4	10	-	-	-	6	4	10
Oldcastle,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Trim,	1	5	6	-	1	1	1	6	7
QUEEN'S CO.									
Abbeylisk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountmellick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CO. WESTMEATH.									
Athlone,	2	3	5	1	2	3	3	5	8
Delvin,	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Mullingar,	3	6	9	-	1	1	3	7	10
CO. WEXFORD.									
Ennisecorly,	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Gorey,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Ross,	2	3	5	-	-	-	2	3	5
Wexford,	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2
CO. WICKLOW.									
Balinglass,	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	3	4
Rathdrum,	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5
Shillagh,	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Total, Leinster,	115	207	322	8	20	28	123	207	330

Union Workhouses, on 31st December, 1913—continued.

IMBECILES.									Total Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.
Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.						
Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	
11	8	19	-	3	3	11	11	22	14	21	35	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.
												CO. CARLOW.
												Carlow.
												CO. DUBLIN.
1	5	9	-	-	-	4	5	9	5	9	14	Baldrothery.
4	3	7	3	-	3	7	3	10	45	91	137	Dublin, North.
19	13	32	7	3	10	26	16	42	74	135	209	Dublin, South.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rathdown.
												CO. KILDARE.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Athy.
2	10	12	-	5	5	2	15	17	2	12	19	Colbridge.
												Nass.
												CO. KILKENNY.
6	5	11	-	1	1	6	6	12	7	6	13	Colton.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Castlesomer.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kilkenny.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Thomastown.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Uringford.
												KING'S CO.
-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	4	6	Birr.
2	5	7	-	1	1	2	6	8	1	6	7	Edenderry.
11	13	24	-	-	-	2	11	13	3	18	21	Tullamore.
												CO. LONGFORD.
1	1	2	2	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	3	Ballymahon.
2	1	3	1	-	-	2	2	4	3	2	5	Granard.
10	6	16	1	1	2	10	7	17	4	8	12	Longford.
												CO. LOUTH.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ardee.
4	3	7	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	17	17	Drogheda.
-	9	9	-	2	2	-	11	15	10	26	36	Dundalk.
												CO. MEATH.
10	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	10	3	4	7	Dunshaughlin.
3	3	6	-	-	-	3	3	6	6	9	15	Kells.
1	1	2	4	-	4	1	1	2	9	5	14	Navan.
5	5	10	-	-	-	5	5	10	1	1	2	Oldcastle.
10	5	15	-	-	-	10	5	15	4	11	15	Trim.
												QUEEN'S CO.
2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	2	4	Abbeyleix.
10	10	20	-	-	-	10	10	20	8	16	24	Mountmellick.
												CO. WESTMEATH.
3	1	4	-	1	1	3	2	5	6	7	13	Athlone.
9	4	13	-	-	-	9	4	13	5	7	12	Delvin.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	10	Mullingar.
												CO. WEXFORD.
7	16	23	1	2	3	7	13	20	8	20	28	Enniscorthy.
5	4	9	-	-	-	5	4	9	6	4	10	Gorey.
12	13	25	-	4	4	12	17	29	14	20	34	New Ross.
7	19	26	2	-	2	9	19	28	9	21	30	Wexford.
												CO. WICKLOW.
6	6	12	-	-	-	6	6	12	7	9	16	Ballinacorney.
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	5	6	Kilbrannigan.
3	2	5	-	1	1	3	3	6	3	5	8	Shillelogh.
128	168	297	15	24	40	144	193	337	267	509	776	Total, Leinster.

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
CO. GALWAY									
Ballinasloe,	1	5	6	-	-	-	1	5	6
Clifden,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galway,	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Glennamaddy,	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Gort,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loughrea,	3	2	5	-	-	-	3	2	5
Mount Bellaw,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oughterard,	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	3	4
Portumna,	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2
Tuam,	5	8	13	-	-	-	5	8	13
CO. LESTRIM.									
Carriek-on-Shannon,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manorhamilton,	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Moill,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CO. MAYO.									
Ballina,	2	5	7	-	-	-	2	5	7
Ballinrobe,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belmullet,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castlebar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claremorris,	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	7	7
Killala,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killalea,	-	3	3	1	-	1	1	3	4
Swineford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westport,	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	3	4
CO. ROSCOMMON.									
Boyle,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castlerea,	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2
Roscommon,	7	3	10	1	-	1	8	3	11
Strokestown,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
CO. SLIGO.									
Drumore West,	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4
Sligo,	7	6	13	-	1	1	7	7	14
Tobermurry,	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	8	8
Total, Connaught,	32	58	90	3	4	7	35	62	97

SUMMARY OF

ULSTER,	162	138	300	5	5	10	167	143	310
MUNSTER,	105	335	440	14	41	55	209	386	595
LEINSTER,	115	257	372	8	60	68	123	317	440
CONNAUGHT,	32	58	90	3	4	7	35	62	97
TOTAL, IRELAND,	414	828	1,242	30	110	140	474	928	1,402

in Union Workhouses on 31st December, 1913—continued.

IMBECILES.									Total Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.	
Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.							
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.	
													CO. GALWAY.
4	3	7	-	-	-	4	3	7	5	3	18	Ballinasloe.	
3	3	7	-	1	1	5	3	8	5	3	8	Cliden.	
-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	6	7	Galway.	
-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	4	4	Glennamaddy.	
-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	4	9	Gort.	
3	3	6	-	-	-	3	3	6	4	5	9	Longhoro.	
1	3	4	-	1	1	1	3	4	1	3	4	Mount Bellew.	
1	3	4	-	-	-	1	3	4	7	6	13	Quigleyard.	
1	3	4	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	3	3	Portumna.	
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	9	13	Tulla.	
													CO. LEITRIM.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Carrick-on-Shannon.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Magorhamilton.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Moyle.	
													CO. MAYO.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ballina.	
4	5	9	-	2	2	4	7	11	6	12	18	Ballinrobe.	
2	3	5	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	3	5	Balmulloo.	
1	3	4	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	2	3	Castlebar.	
1	4	5	-	-	-	1	4	5	4	4	8	Claremorris.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Killybeg.	
5	10	15	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	Swinsford.	
3	5	8	1	-	1	6	10	16	5	13	13	Westport.	
													CO. ROSCOMMON.
5	5	10	-	-	-	5	5	10	5	6	11	Boyle.	
14	14	28	1	1	2	7	8	15	9	9	18	Castlerock.	
15	15	30	-	1	1	3	4	7	11	7	18	Roscommon.	
9	9	18	-	1	1	6	10	16	7	10	17	Strokestown.	
													CO. SLIGO.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	Dromore West.	
5	1	6	-	-	-	5	1	6	12	3	15	Sligo.	
8	5	13	1	-	1	9	5	14	9	13	22	Tobermerry.	
74	83	157	5	10	15	81	93	174	145	160	376	Total, Connaught.	

PROVINCE,

III.	113	224	14	10	24	125	123	248	222	226	518	ULSTER.
120	202	241	27	23	55	168	236	396	375	628	1001	MUNSTER.
128	189	297	16	24	40	144	183	237	267	500	767	LEINSTER.
76	88	164	5	10	15	81	93	174	160	276	276	CONNAUGHT.
494	672	1,096	62	72	134	518	614	1,160	960	1,672	2,502	TOTAL, IRELAND.

APPENDIX F.

REPORTS ON INSPECTIONS.

DISTRICT AND AUXILIARY ASYLUMS.

ANTRIM DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 14TH OCTOBER, 1913.

The numbers on the register of this institution on the date of the present inspection were 364 males and 255 females, total 619, as against 353 males and 257 females, total 610, when last inspected on the 20th August, 1912, these numbers, however, including, on both occasions, 26 male patients kept at Ballymena Workhouse under the Act 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67, Section 9. The number actually in the Asylum was therefore 593, or 9 more than on last visit, and the remarks regarding the accommodation in the last Report consequently still apply. In the intervening period 136 patients have been admitted and 58 discharged, while one escaped and 68 died, the causes of death assigned including tuberculosis in about 13 per cent.—a small proportion for an Irish Asylum—and general paralysis in 6.

Autopsies were held in five instances.

The institution was visited last January and February by an epidemic of influenza, which attacked 57 patients, and resulted fatally in three cases complicated with pneumonia. A fatal case of dysentery was the only other instance of disease usually classed as zymotic within the period under review, and there were no serious casualties amongst the patients, nor is there any record of restraint or seclusion.

Seven male patients, however, attempted to escape, but of these six were brought back after varying periods—nearly two months in one case. The remaining patient was not retaken, and, being practically recovered when he left, has since been discharged.

The patients had all the appearance of receiving proper care and good treatment. They were well dressed, the women being particularly neat, and the men also, with few exceptions, tidy in their attire.

Some demands for discharge were received, as usual, and certain cases were discussed with the Medical Officers, one man being specially interviewed at the request of Dr. Graham, but on full consideration his discharge at present was deemed inadvisable. No other reasonable complaints were made.

Seventeen patients were confined to bed, but only three of these were seriously ill.

The patients were seen at dinner, and were orderly and fairly quiet. The dinner was a satisfactory meal, consisting of soup, beef, potatoes and cabbage, and was decently served. The diet scale remains as before.

Thirty-one patients were epileptic, and 13 actively suicidal, and there were 4 general paralytics, while 103 were under special observation.

Some 279 take exercise daily in the grounds, but none are sent for walks outside, desirable as is this means of recreation, nor do there appear to be any outdoor games organised, though associated entertainments are given weekly, and at Hallow-e'en and Christmas, in the form of dances and concerts, at which about 220 patients are able to be present.

A little over 42 per cent. of the patients at the Asylum find some useful occupation, in addition to about 22 per cent. who assist the attendants in the wards. Twenty-eight work at the various trades, and 72 at garden or farm labour.

Over half the patients are returned as attending Divine Service, and the various Chaplains visit the institution with regularity.

The dayrooms were bright, cheerful, in excellent order, and provided with objects of interest in the shape of pictures and plants, and the dormitories, single rooms and bathrooms were also extremely well kept, and the beds and bedding satisfactory.

The lavatories were also good, but the floor of that off one dormitory, in the female chronic division, is badly decayed, and it may be suggested that wood might with advantage be replaced by tiles in the various lavatory floors, according as it becomes necessary to renew them.

The kitchen, laundry, workshops and storerooms were all very satisfactory, and no fault was to be found with the stores examined.

No changes have taken place in the numbers of the staff. These officers created a favourable impression by the smartness of their appearance, but it must be considered most regrettable that none of them are receiving instruction to enable them to obtain the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, now almost universally expected of Asylum nurses and attendants, nor is this qualification held by a single member of the staff. In an institution the general administration of which is in most respects so satisfactory, it is to be hoped that steps will be taken without delay to remedy such a defect.

The books and registers were found properly kept and up to date, and the Case-books, as usual, do the greatest credit to Dr. Smyth, who continues to assist Dr. Graham, testifying, as they do, to his interest in and knowledge of the cases.

24th October, 1913.

ARMAGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 7TH NOVEMBER, 1913.

The numbers on the register of this institution when it was last inspected, on the 12th September, 1912, included 283 males and 264 females, 547 in all. Since that date 73 patients have been admitted, 48 have been discharged, and 26 died, leaving 546, or 280 males and 266 females. The numbers, therefore, remain practically as

before, and the remarks in previous reports as to the congested state of the institution are still applicable, no steps having been taken towards relief.

The death-rate for 1912 was extremely low, being only 4.4 per cent. of the daily average number resident.

Amongst the deaths which occurred since last visit an unusually large proportion, no less than 38 per cent., were attributed to melancholic or maniacal exhaustion, while two were the result of general paralysis. On the other hand, tubercular disease accounted for 19 per cent.

There were no fatal accidents or suicides, nor was it necessary to hold a Coroner's Inquest.

Not a single post-mortem examination was made.

In the same interval three serious casualties occurred, one being rupture of an eye-ball, said to be self-inflicted; one fracture of a femur owing to violence at the hands of another patient, and one fracture of the humerus received in a struggle with a nurse, who was not considered blameworthy in the matter.

A case of erysipelas in a patient, and one of enteric fever in a member of the staff, both terminating in recovery, were the only instances of zymotic disease.

Mechanical restraint was not resorted to since last inspection, but five female patients were secluded on seven occasions in all for a total period of 19½ hours.

The patients in general were quiet and well-behaved, and they were comfortably clad and fairly neat, the women especially so.

No complaints worthy of mention were received.

Only two were seriously ill out of 11 who were seen in bed. None were stated to be actively suicidal, but there were 31 epileptics and one general paralytic, notwithstanding which only a single case is under special supervision, and there are no observation wards, a defect to which attention has previously been called.

The dining-halls were visited during dinner both in the main building and acute block. The dinner and manner of service on the whole were very fair, but in the main hall the coffee supplied seemed rather weak, and table-cloths are not provided there, the tables being covered with white oil-cloth, which in some instances needed renewal.

It is satisfactory to note that some of the patients are taken out beyond the grounds, the men once and the women twice a week, and that no less than 394, or over 72 per cent., are usefully employed, to the benefit of themselves and the institution. Of these it may be mentioned that 7 are occupied at weaving, and produce all the excellent tweed and flannel required for the patients' clothing.

Over 60 per cent. have been able to attend the associated entertainments, which consist of dances weekly and a concert every month.

The four Chaplains have been regular in their attendance at the institution, and a satisfactory proportion of the patients are present at Divine Service.

The dayrooms were in fair order, and the dormitories and single rooms well kept, as were, on the whole, the beds. In some instances, however, sufficient care had not been exercised in changing soiled bed-clothes, and a few of the mattress-covers were torn and required renewal. No. 1 Male and No. 7 Female Dormitory are devoid of any system of heating, and are imperfectly ventilated, and some even of the dormitories in the new block were overcrowded.

The sanitary accommodation, though clean, was in need of being thoroughly overhauled, most of the wooden seats having disappeared from the closets, while the flushing pulls are dilapidated and inefficient. The tiling in some of the lavatories is much worn, and the floors should be re-laid.

The new bathing arrangements were, however, in satisfactory condition.

The kitchen and workshops seen were in fair order, but the machine shop is damp, owing to the circumstance that the only mode of access is through the engine and pump room, the result being that the valuable machinery is constantly covered with moisture, and liable to rust. It would, therefore, be desirable to close the present entrance and make a new one directly into the yard, which could easily be done. A word of commendation is due to the weaving shop, which is admirable, and very well kept. The portion of the laundry floor adjoining the new hydro-extractor is in bad condition, and lodges pools of water. It should be re-laid.

The articles in store were satisfactory.

The proportion of staff to patients is 1 to 14. Ten attendants and 7 nurses hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, and all the remaining subordinate staff, with one exception, receive training to enable them to obtain that qualification. This is highly satisfactory, but it was regrettable to find that instruction of the staff in fire-drill has been discontinued. Occasional fire practice should be re-instituted.

The various books and registers were found carefully written up, and the Case-book notes are very creditable to Dr. Allman, the Assistant Medical Officer, and testify to her interest in her work and knowledge of the cases under her charge.

15th November, 1913.

BALLINASLOE DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 3RD AND 4TH DECEMBER, 1913.

Before entering into the details of my inspection, I am pleased to report that the Committee of Management have decided to provide additional accommodation by the erection of temporary buildings to accommodate 50 male and 50 female patients. Plans for these buildings have been submitted to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and duly approved of, and, although they will not provide the full accommodation required, they will afford considerable relief to the present congested state of the institution.

My inspection this year was made under unfavourable conditions, as the weather on the first day of my visit was raw and cold, with a high wind and sweeping rain, and was gloomy in every respect. This helped to show up some defects in a more striking manner than might have been the case under brighter conditions. I refer to the heating and lighting of the institution. In the old building the long corridors with the single rooms opening off them are properly heated, but this heating does not extend to the short corridors and their single rooms, and the consequence is that the latter are cold and uncomfortable, a fact which was forcibly evident at the time of my inspection.

The lighting also of the old house (with the exception of the dining-hall) is very bad, the dayrooms and corridors being so dark that, apart from the difficulty of supervision, the patients have not sufficient light for reading. I trust, therefore, that the Committee of Management will take these matters into consideration at an early date.

The condition in which the patients were found was satisfactory. They were clean, suitably dressed, free from excitement, and generally well conducted. Complaints on the ground of detention were plentiful, but apart from these the patients appeared contented with their surroundings and treatment, and many expressions of the kindness they receive were heard from the more sensible inmates.

The dormitories were clean and tidy, as was also the bed-clothing, but the mattresses and pillows were in anything but a satisfactory condition, being thin, badly teased, and sadly in need of being re-upholstered. The general introduction of horse-hair mattresses and pillows (instead of fibre ones) would in the end prove more economical, and would certainly be more comfortable for the patients, and as they are now supplied in nearly all the other Irish Asylums, this institution might follow their example.

Night-shirts and under-blankets are not generally supplied, but certainly the latter should be, and the former, I hope and understand, will gradually be introduced.

The dining-hall in the new building would be much improved by being painted.

The male hospital is so crowded at meal-times that there is no "elbow-room," and more dining-tables are required.

Another matter calling for attention is the bathing of the patients. I understand that owing to the limited hathroom accommodation, as many as from three to twelve patients are bathed in the same water. This, to say the least of it, is uncleanly, and the question of providing a general bathroom on both sides of the old building naturally suggests itself. I would, therefore, urge the Committee to consider this matter at an early date.

I understand that plans for the enlargement of the male epileptic dayroom in No. 3 Ward have been passed by the Committee, and this improvement, when carried out, will add much to the comfort of those who are at present crowded into the dayroom in question.

I saw both the male and female patients at dinner, which consisted of bacon, cabbage and potatoes. It was well cooked, properly served, and appeared to give general satisfaction. The behaviour of those present was excellent.

Margarine is being supplied in some cases instead of butter, and I was informed that it is more acceptable than the contract butter bought at 11½d. per lb.

There are now on the books of the institution the names of 1,446 patients, in the proportion of 887 men to 559 women. Since the 6th August, 1912, when the last inspection took place, 231 patients have been admitted, 134 have been discharged, and 89 died, resulting in an increase of eight patients. One female patient is out on trial.

All the deaths, with one exception, were from natural causes. Twenty-four are returned as due to tuberculosis, 18 to senile decay, 5 to heart disease, 5 to enteric fever, 4 to dysentery, 2 to erysipelas, and 1 to influenza. The other deaths call for no special remarks, save one case, in which the patient died as the result of a depressed fracture of the skull, sustained while working in a factory in Scotland six months previously.

In fourteen cases the cause was verified by post-mortem examination.

No fatal accident or suicide occurred, and no Coroner's Inquest was held.

Unfortunately the number of patients and members of the staff who were attacked by zymotic diseases was very large. Of the patients 37 suffered from enteric fever, 18 from tonsillitis, 13 from erysipelas, 12 from dysentery, 45 from diarrhoea, 3 from influenza, and 4 from stomatitis. In addition to these, 34 members of the staff, all of whom recovered, were attacked by one form or another of these diseases, but, as already stated, a number of the patients succumbed.

It is understood that the milk for the institution is obtained from a number of contractors, and having regard to the fact that so many cases of enteric fever and dysentery have occurred, it would be advisable to have all the milk Pasteurised. This could be done for the entire institution in about thirty minutes if a good Pasteurising machine were procured.

Sixteen serious but non-fatal casualties are recorded (including two sustained by members of the staff) since last inspection. These included 6 cases of fracture and 1 of dislocation, due either to accidental falls, etc., or assaults by other patients; 2 scalp wounds, one caused by a fall in an epileptic fit, and the other inflicted by a fellow-patient with a spade; 2 cases of wounding, self-inflicted, and 1 of burning, also self-inflicted, as the result of the patient throwing himself into a fire. Two other attempts at suicide were made, one by strangulation with a hoot-lace, and the other by jumping into the River Suck. The casualties in the cases of the members of the staff were an incised wound in the epigastric region and a similar wound on the left forearm, both inflicted on attendants by the same patient with a knife.

Thirty-four patients were confined to bed on the first day of my visit; 17 of these were seriously ill, 10 suffered from minor ailments, and 7 were in bed owing to old age or debility.

Eighty of the patients suffer from epilepsy, 29 are considered actively suicidal, and 271 sleep under special observation.

It is satisfactory to record that neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to in the treatment of any patient since last inspection.

On the night of the 14th December, 1912, a fire broke out in the nurses' quarters of the new hospital, but was fortunately extinguished by the staff. Damage to the amount of £216 was done. As far as could be ascertained, this outbreak was accidental, but during the past twelve months several other fires were discovered which were believed to have been started deliberately. Happily they were all easily extinguished. Notwithstanding that every effort was made to trace the cause of these outbreaks, no information could be obtained on the point, although suspicion fell on a male patient as being the incendiary, and a careful watch was, therefore, kept on him afterwards.

The staff in actual charge of the patients consists of 62 men and 42 women, giving a proportion of 1 attendant to about every 14 patients on the male, and 1 to about every 13 on the female side. The night staff consists of 7 male and 6 female attendants.

The returns of employment show that exclusive of those assisting in the wards, 349 men and 224 women are daily engaged at useful

occupation. Of the men, 286 work on the farm and 32 in the kitchen, and of the women, 156 are engaged at needlework, fancy-work and knitting, and 58 in the laundry.

The Chaplains have been frequent in their attendance at the Asylum since last inspection. The number of patients present at Divine Service last Sunday was 669.

Amusements provided for the patients consist of dances, theatrical and cinematograph entertainments, hurley, hockey, football, cricket, etc., and some of the patients are allowed to go to circus performances outside the Asylum grounds.

The various registers are all carefully kept.

The Case-books were found written up to date, with the exception of some of the chronic male cases, which evidently were overlooked.

4th December, 1913.

BELFAST DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 15TH AND 16TH OCTOBER, 1913.

It is satisfactory to note that a decrease in numbers, though a slight one, has taken place at this institution since it was last inspected on the 6th and 7th November, 1912, when there were on the register the names of 1,253 patients (584 males and 669 females), as against 1,246, including 600 males and 646 females, on the first day of the present visit. The patients were distributed as follows:—

At Grosvenor Road Asylum, Belfast	...	...	472
At Purdysburn	...	...	737
At Ballymena Workhouse	...	...	37

Thus the numbers at Ballymena Workhouse have been reduced by ten, no patients having been sent there during the intervening period, but the principal change in distribution is the location at Purdysburn of about three-fifths of the number, whereas less than a third resided there at the date of last inspection. The result is that, for the first time in many years, the Asylum at Grosvenor Road affords sufficient accommodation for those patients who are still left there, and the Committee are to be congratulated on the approaching completion of the great and beneficent enterprise upon which they embarked when it was decided to abandon the old and outworn building in the city, and to provide for the insane poor of Belfast an institution which in many respects sets an example to the country, not least in the combination of economy with efficiency which characterises it.

With the increased population at Purdysburn, it is even already found possible to carry further into practice that principle of individualisation which may be described as the key-note of the villa system, by employing the patients in small groups instead of large gangs; by diversity and frequent change of occupation; by allowing the utmost possible freedom from control, and affording abundance of elbow-room. That this system is being applied under the most favourable conditions is largely due to the good fortune which placed such a locality at the disposal of the Committee; to the prudent

liberality with which they seized upon the opportunity presented, and to the wisdom with which they have availed themselves of every advantage offered, whether arising from natural position or from the ability and capacity of the Medical Superintendent, subordinate officers, and staff of the Asylum.

During the interval since last visit 260 patients have been admitted, 136 were discharged, 3 effected their escape, and 128 died. Of the admissions (of which 95, or 36 per cent., came from Belfast Work-house) 224, or about 86 per cent., are stated to be "first admissions," while the recovery-rate on the admissions is 35 per cent., or approximately the same as that for the year 1912.

The death-rate for the year 1912 was 9.6 per cent. on the daily average number resident.

Amongst the assigned causes of death since last inspection tuberculosis, as might be expected, plays a very small part as compared with most Irish Asylums, being responsible for only about 10 per cent. of the mortality. General paralysis was the cause of death in exactly the same proportion, while atrophy of the thyroid gland is given as the cause in one case. The others call for no special notice.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 14 cases, or about 11 per cent. only.

The amount of zymotic disease during the period under review was relatively trifling, the cases including 13 of influenza, 8 of erysipelas, and 3 of cellulitis, all of which resulted in recovery, and it is gratifying to record once more that no serious casualties are reported.

There is no record of restraint or seclusion having been used.

As already noted, three patients (all males) succeeded in making good their escape. One of these had previously attempted escape, but was brought back, and another man, who made a similar attempt, was also brought back after an absence of five days.

The patients were generally well-behaved and quiet, and gave every indication of good care. They were comfortably and suitably dressed, and their clothing was neat and tidy, especially so in the case of the women, though the men were as satisfactory in this respect as their occupations permitted.

Few complaints were received, with the exception of the customary one of detention, as regards which several cases were considered with the Medical Superintendent.

Only 4 cases were suffering from serious bodily illness, but 12 others were confined to bed for various minor reasons. Sixteen patients were suffering from general paralysis (including one woman), and 95 from epilepsy, while 28 were stated to be actively suicidal, the number of the last two classes under special observation being 121.

The patients were seen at dinner at Grosvenor Road on the first day of inspection, where a plentiful meal of soup, beef and potatoes was served with all due regard to decency and good order. On the second day dinner was seen at one of the villas at Purdysburn, where it was served at a number of separate smaller tables, an arrangement which allows of better classification, and makes for the comfort and civilisation of the patients, who were wonderfully quiet and well-behaved. The dietary scale continues very good, and is arranged to allow of being properly varied.

All patients who are physically able walk daily in the grounds, while the number actually employed at useful work deserves particular commendation, no less a proportion than over 69 per cent. being so occupied, even without counting a further 22 per cent., or rather more, who assist the attendants in the wards. The number

employed as garden or field labourers is 343, and, as already noted, these are broken up into small groups, while the different kinds of work at present being carried out in the laying-out of grounds, construction of reservoirs, and so forth, afford a variety of employment which tends to prevent monotony. Amusement, however, is not neglected, for football and handball are played, and the annual athletic sports were held in September; while indoors, in addition to various games, a library, and a copious supply of papers and illustrated periodicals, fifty-five associated entertainments have been given, at which about three-fourths of the patients were present.

The various Chaplains are assiduous in their attendance, visiting the institution regularly once a week in addition to sick calls and burial services, and about two-thirds of the patients—a very creditable proportion—are able to attend Divine Service.

The absence of overcrowding at Grosvenor Road Asylum has undoubtedly improved the conditions there, but in so antiquated a building much cannot be expected. The various dayrooms, dormitories and other departments were, however, in good order, and the beds comfortable and well kept, though where, owing to the patient's habits, a spring bed cannot be given, it would be desirable to allow two hair mattresses. It may also be suggested that it is inadvisable for two patients to occupy a bedroom by themselves. At Purdysburn the dayrooms were in their usual faultless state of good order and cheerfulness, and the dormitories, single rooms, lavatories and bath-rooms were also most satisfactory, every appearance of restraint being carefully kept out of sight. In addition to the usual objects of interest, which are provided in great abundance, Dr. Graham encourages the keeping of pets in the villas, which tend to awaken interest and serve as a humanising influence.

The kitchens, laundry (now transferred to Purdysburn), workshops and storerooms were visited and found in perfect order, and the articles in stock of good quality.

The administrative block is the only portion of the buildings now erected at Purdysburn which is not in actual use.

With the exception of the furniture for the new buildings, and the instalment of an oil engine, all the improvements have been made by the staff and patients. These include the erection of a new engine power-house; the completion of a large under-ground reservoir for water, and the commencement of a second, now in process of formation; the laying down of some 8,000 square yards of roads and paths; terracing and levelling; formation of drains, and various other works required in laying out the grounds of the new Asylum.

Since last visit 5 nurses and 5 attendants have been added to the staff, the proportion of which to patients is now about 1 to 16 on the female, and 1 to 13 on the male side, the staff of the latter including 5 nurses. Of these, 7 attendants and 12 nurses hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, and 15 attendants and 10 nurses are receiving instruction to qualify them for obtaining it. The staff certainly gave a favourable impression of smartness and capacity.

Dr. Graham continues to be assisted by Drs. Patrick and S. J. Graham, both of whom, however, have necessarily to reside at Grosvenor Road. Now that the majority of the patients have been transferred to Purdysburn, the question of providing assistance—temporary or permanent—for Dr. Graham at that branch of the institution demands consideration from the Committee, as one Medical Officer, however able and energetic, cannot be considered sufficient for nearly eight hundred patients.

The various registers in the department of the Clerk, Mr. Harper, were, as usual, perfectly in order, and the Case-books and other medical records reflect credit on the Assistant Medical Officers. It may be noted, however, that, according to the Regulations of the institution, all such notes should be signed by the writers.

It need scarcely be added that the general condition and administration of the institution was fully up to the high standard previously attained.

27th October, 1913.

CARLOW DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 7TH AUGUST, 1913.

On my visit of inspection to this Asylum to-day, I found nearly all the patients sitting out in the well-kept and shady grounds attached to the institution. One cannot fail to notice the great improvement in the lawns and pleasure-grounds in the front of the Asylum, which afford such a suitable exercise ground for the female patients. The male exercise ground is also suitably situated, and no fault can be found with it. It was pleasant to see so many both of the male and female patients taking advantage of such beautiful weather.

I spent the first part of the day going through the wards and dormitories, all of which are kept in excellent order, the cleanliness throughout the entire Asylum attracting special attention. The dayrooms are nicely furnished, and supplied with plants, flowers and pictures. Papers and periodicals are also well distributed. The beds and bedding are all that could be desired, and perfectly clean in every respect.

The comfort of the patients receives every care, and their personal appearance, as regards clothing and neatness, was highly satisfactory. As far as I am in a position to judge, the inmates of this Asylum receive every kindness and consideration.

I am very pleased to report that the Committee of Management have decided to improve the sanitary and lavatory accommodation by providing additional annexes, and also to erect stores, farm buildings, etc., at a total cost of £2,600.

The overcrowded condition of the Asylum continues as heretofore, and this question will, I have little doubt, be considered by the Committee at a not-too-distant date, as well as the necessity for the erection of a post-mortem room, and the provision of a padded-room on each side of the institution.

Since the date of the last visit—viz., 29th November, 1912, 49 patients have been admitted; 16 have been discharged on recovery, and 31 have died. These changes leave on the books to-day the names of 503, being in the proportion of 268 male to 235 female patients.

One death resulted from suicide by drowning, and formed the subject of a Coroner's Inquest. The jury completely exonerated the officials of the institution from any blame in the matter. An inquiry on oath was also held by this department, the result being that we found nothing calling for unfavourable comment as regards the general system of supervision of the patients, as all the usual precautions appear to have been taken, although undoubtedly some of the

attendants on duty on the morning of the patient's escape, and subsequent drowning, were not as watchful as they should have been.

The other causes of death were such as are usually met with amongst the insane, and call for no special remarks.

No serious casualties of any kind have occurred during the interval since last inspection.

Restraint by means of the strait-jacket has been used in the treatment of four male patients owing to violence for a total number of 36 hours, and seclusion, in the case of one female patient, on three occasions for 16 hours in all.

One male patient escaped, but was only absent for one night, being re-captured the following day.

Two cases of zymotic disease are recorded, viz.—enteric fever, which attacked one male and one female patient, and unfortunately proved fatal in both cases.

The patients were seen at dinner, which appeared well cooked and palatable, and was served in a most efficient manner. The behaviour of all present was highly satisfactory.

The general health of the inmates is good; 15 patients were confined to bed to-day, of whom 5 were seriously ill: 7 suffered from minor ailments or debility, and 3 were kept in bed owing to excitement.

The record of employment shows that 189 men and 126 women are usefully engaged at various forms of indoor and outdoor labour; 108 men work on the farm; 52 women find occupation at knitting and needlework, and 23 are employed in the laundry.

The staff of attendants and nurses gives a proportion of about 1 attendant to every 16 male patients, and 1 nurse to about every 13 female patients.

The Medico-Psychological Association's certificate for proficiency in mental nursing is at present held by 16 members of the staff, and instruction is also given to others to enable them to obtain this qualification.

Amongst the works carried out since last inspection, I may mention the erection of a number of walls and a large shed at the farmyard, and also a new chimney shaft at No. 8 Observation Dormitory.

Painting and decoration have been done where necessary, and the erection of a cottage for the Land Steward has been completed.

Religious ministrations receive every attention. Three hundred and seventy male and female patients were present at Divine Service on last Sunday.

The Case-books and registers were found carefully written up to date.

7th August, 1913.

CASTLEBAR DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 19TH JUNE, 1913.

The overcrowded state of this institution, which was referred to in the last memorandum of inspection, is now even more marked, and therefore the necessity for providing further accommodation becomes more urgent every day.

The Committee of Management are incurring a grave responsibility in neglecting to take steps to remedy this very serious state of affairs, and, in the event of an outbreak of any epidemic disease, the consequences would be disastrous to the unfortunate inmates.

In some of the male dormitories the beds are almost touching each other, and in others 34 men have to sleep where the space is only sufficient for 24.

Under such circumstances, I must again earnestly ask the Committee to take immediate steps to relieve this state of congestion.

There are 837 patients on the register of the Asylum at the present time, being an increase of four over the corresponding numbers at the date of last visit, on the 19th September, 1912. Since the latter date 95 patients have been admitted: 46 have been discharged, and 45 have died.

The deaths were all due to natural causes, pulmonary tuberculosis being responsible for 14; heart disease for 7, and typhus fever for 2. The remaining deaths call for no special remarks.

In only two cases was the cause of death verified by post-mortem examination.

With regard to zymotic disease, in May of this year typhus fever attacked three male patients. Owing, however, to strict precautions and isolation the disease was quickly checked, and no further cases have since been reported. Six cases of erysipelas also occurred, as well as some sporadic cases of influenza and tonsillitis.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions during 1912 was 34.4 on the male and 37.3 on the female side.

Three serious but non-fatal accidents are recorded, viz.—a dislocation of thumb; a fracture of femur, and temporary paraplegia, caused by a fall from a second floor window in an attempt to escape.

There is no record of any restraint having been used during the period under review, but seclusion was employed in the treatment of 21 men and 8 women on 386 occasions. These include cases in single rooms, which are kept in bed for medical or surgical reasons, and also those who sometimes refuse to get up.

On the day of my visit 36 patients were confined to bed (25 males and 11 females), 8 of whom were seriously ill; 3 suffered from minor ailments; 22 from the debility of old age, and 3 were kept in bed owing to excitement.

The condition in which the patients were found created a most favourable impression. Their clothing and personal tidiness were most satisfactory, the dress of the females attracting special notice owing to its variety of colour and tasteful appearance.

The conduct of the patients was excellent; they were quiet and orderly throughout the institution, and I received no complaints calling for mention.

I saw both the male and female patients at dinner, which appeared good and sufficient in quantity, and the quietness and tranquillity prevailing in the dining-hall was remarkable. I was glad to hear that table-cloths are being introduced, and that the question of supplying knives and forks is at present under the consideration of the Committee.

The dormitories were all found clean and in good order, and the beds and bedding excellent. Night-shirts are being gradually provided. At present the greater number of the female patients have them, and in due course each male patient will be provided with one.

The dayrooms are kept clean and in good order, but I thought many of them were lacking in the supply of cheap illustrated books, papers and periodicals, which tend so much to contentment amongst Asylum patients.

Three hundred and nineteen men and 215 women were usefully employed on the day of my visit. Of these, 166 men were engaged at outdoor labour on the grounds and in the garden, and of the women 43 were employed in the laundry, and 109 at sewing, knitting and fancy work.

The religious ministrations of the patients receives every attention. Three hundred and twenty-four in all are able to go to Divine Service on Sundays.

The strength of the staff of attendants is inadequate for the proper care and supervision of the insane, being only in the proportion of about 1 attendant to every 17 patients on the male side, and about 1 to 18 on the female side. This matter has been referred to in previous reports, and I trust the Committee will see their way to increase the staff on both sides of the house.

At present the Medico-Psychological Association's certificate for proficiency in mental nursing is not held by any of the staff. I was glad to learn, however, that a course of instruction will shortly be given to enable the attendants to present themselves for the necessary examination.

With regard to improvements carried out since last inspection, I may mention that the sewage disposal scheme, which was commenced in the summer of 1911, is now almost completed, and the re-roofing of the farm buildings, which was in progress during last visit, is now finished. About 200 yards of boundary wall, enclosing the recently-acquired land, has also been built. Many parts of the Asylum have been painted or distempered during the year.

The amusements for the patients consisted of dances, amateur theatricals and a concert, two performances by travelling companies, athletic sports, cricket, cards, etc., and an aeroplane exhibition was kindly given by Mr. Valentine.

The various registers were found written up to date.

The chronic Case-books and Medical Journal were not written up, and I hope the Assistant Medical Officer, whose duty it is, will devote a little more time and attention to these records.

20th June, 1913.

CLONMEL DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 16TH AND 17TH OCTOBER, 1913.

On my visit of inspection to this Asylum, I found that alterations are at present being carried out in the lower story of the male house, so as to provide extra sleeping accommodation for about 22 patients. The part to which I refer is below the level of the ground, and is unsuited for a sleeping apartment.

The Resident Medical Superintendent is at his "wits-end" to find accommodation for the patients under his care, and it is not, therefore, surprising that he should utilise any available space for this purpose, but such accommodation beneath the ground level does not in any way recommend itself, and must be considered unhealthy

and totally unsuitable. When this proposed dormitory is contrasted with the modern sleeping apartments provided in the new buildings, the favourable conditions afforded towards recovery in the latter, as compared with the gloomy, prison-like building and surroundings of the former, will at once be realised.

The attention of the Committee of Management has already been drawn to the want of proper accommodation, and as the sleeping apartments are now overcrowded by nearly 90 patients and the day-rooms even more so, I must again point out to the Committee the necessity for providing additional accommodation for the insane poor of their district.

A number of improvements have been carried out since last visit, and others are now in progress, amongst which I may mention the provision of additional bathing accommodation; the re-fitting and repairing of bathrooms, lavatories and cooking boilers; the erection of a new scullery and coal-shed; the plastering of walls and ceilings, and the carrying out of general repairs and painting, while a new mortuary is in course of erection.

A number of pictures have been hung throughout the Asylum since last visit, which greatly improve its appearance, but the male dining-hall has not as yet received this attention.

When last inspected, on the 7th December, 1912, there were on the register the names of 847 patients. Since then 84 have been admitted, 39 have been discharged, and 44 have died, leaving on the register at this date 848, viz.—443 males and 405 females.

None of the deaths resulted from accident or suicide, and in no case was a Coroner's Inquest necessary.

Tubercular disease accounted for no less than 17 deaths, and senile decay for 6, the other causes being those usually met with in Asylums, and call for no special remarks.

Five serious casualties are recorded, viz.—a fractured femur, caused by falling out of bed; a fractured tibia and fibula, caused by falling in the yard; a torn urethra, caused by a kick from another patient; a fractured nose, caused by a patient dropping an iron bedstead on himself, and a cut throat, self-inflicted with a piece of glass. Happily none of these casualties ended fatally.

The zymotic diseases which appeared in the institution since last inspection were enteric fever, influenza, erysipelas and scarlet fever. It is unfortunate that one of the male attendants died from enteric fever, but, with this exception, none of the cases ended fatally.

It is highly desirable that all the clothing, etc., used by the patients attacked by such diseases should be thoroughly sterilised, and I would therefore recommend the Committee to provide a properly-fitted disinfecting chamber.

Mechanical restraint has not been employed in the treatment of any patient during the period under review, but 4 male and 2 female patients were secluded on 7 occasions for 45½ hours in all.

The condition in which the patients were found was quite satisfactory; their clothing was good and comfortable, and their general appearance was creditable to those in charge, and gave evidence that they receive due and careful attention.

On the first day of my visit I was present at the female dinner, and on the second day at the male dinner. Both appeared to give satisfaction, and the conduct of those present was, on the whole, quiet and orderly.

The method of serving drinking-water in large tin cans in the male house is not in accordance with modern custom, and I would suggest

that glass carafes be substituted. A little care and supervision on the part of the attendants would enable such articles to be used in this Asylum as in other similar institutions.

The dormitories and single rooms throughout the entire Asylum were found clean and properly kept, as were also the beds and bedding. Under-blankets are now supplied, and night-shirts are being gradually introduced.

On the female side many of the beds are of the old wooden type, without springs, each of which is supplied with two mattresses. If these beds were replaced by the Lawson-Tait pattern it would not only be more comfortable for the patients, but would also prove more economical, as one mattress would suffice instead of the two used at present in each case.

The female dayrooms are comfortable and fairly well furnished, but some of the dayrooms on the male side are bleak and gloomy, and would be improved by the addition of table-cloths, flowers, plants, papers, magazines, books, etc.

The record of employment shows that 137 men and 213 women are usefully employed daily. Of these, 96 men work at outdoor labour on the farm and garden, while knitting, needlework, fancy work, and the sewing-machine give occupation to 163 women, and 30 also assist in the laundry. These numbers do not include 127 patients who assist the attendants in the wards.

The strength of the staff remains the same as before, being about one attendant or nurse to every thirteen patients.

Having regard to the necessity for taking every precaution in the event of an outbreak of fire in an institution of this kind, I would recommend steps to be taken to instruct the staff how to act in such an emergency, by holding fire-drill systematically.

The Chaplains have been regular in their attendance at the Asylum. Two hundred and eight men and 224 women were present at Divine Service on last Sunday.

The amusements consist of dances, cricket, football, hockey, etc., at which nearly 400 patients are able to attend.

The Case-books and other registers were found carefully written up to date.

17th October, 1913.

CORK DISTRICT ASYLUM

INSPECTED ON 18TH, 19TH, 20TH AND 22ND NOVEMBER, 1913.

During my inspection of this Asylum, I visited all parts of the extensive buildings, and saw the patients in residence. I entered into conversation with those who showed any inclination to do so, and afforded an opportunity to all of laying any grievance before me. It is with much pleasure and satisfaction I record that everything seen during my visit bore evidence of the unremitting care and attention bestowed on the patients. General contentment prevailed, and many spoke highly of the kindness they receive from those in charge.

The comfortable clothing and neat appearance of both the male and female patients was wholly satisfactory, and a most favourable impression was created by their general good behaviour and freedom

from excitement. There were, of course, some few exceptions, but this must be expected in an institution where so many acute cases are admitted.

The dayrooms and dormitories were all found scrupulously clean and in excellent order; bound magazines, books and papers were distributed in the various wards; the beds and bedding were clean and comfortable, and the supply of bed-clothing ample.

I was present at dinner on both the first and second days of my visit. The service was in every way satisfactory, and the meal appeared generally approved of by the patients. The dining-hall has been painted since last inspection, and is, therefore, very much improved.

In our last annual report we stated that an increase of 60 patients had taken place during the preceding thirteen months, and it is, therefore, satisfactory to record now that during the twelve months at present under notice the increase has amounted only to twenty.

In order to provide additional accommodation the Committee of Management have carried out extensive alterations in the west wing, by converting single rooms and corridors into five large airy dormitories and dayrooms, thereby gaining a considerable amount of much-needed extra space, the exact extent of which cannot at present be estimated owing to the necessity of re-arranging the dayrooms and dormitories.

Further works of this nature are now in progress, and, under these circumstances, the time is inopportune for making suggestions with regard to the provision of still further accommodation.

Since the 12th November, 1912 (the first day of last inspection) 330 patients (176 males and 154 females) have been admitted, 142 (74 males and 68 females) have been discharged, of whom 116 had recovered, 50 were transferred to the Auxiliary Asylum at Youghal, 2 patients escaped, and 116 died.

These changes leave on the books the names of 1,816, in the proportion of 875 men to 941 women.

The death-rate continues very low, having been only 5.1 per cent. of the daily average number resident during 1912.

The deaths since last visit were all from natural causes, and in 28 cases the cause of death was verified by post-mortem examination.

Tuberculosis accounted for 42 of the deaths, senile decay for 16, cardiac degeneration for 15, atrophy of the brain for 12, general paralysis of the insane for 3, and enteric fever for 2. The remaining 26 deaths call for no special remarks.

It is most satisfactory to record that no fatal accident has occurred, and no Coroner's Inquest was necessary during the twelve months that have elapsed since last visit.

One serious accident is reported, viz.: a male patient (the victim of hallucinations) struck another patient on the head with a heavy scrubbing-brush, inflicting two incised wounds; but fortunately without a fatal result.

The zymotic diseases which visited the institution since last inspection were enteric fever and scarlatina, the former attacking six of the patients and four of the staff, all of whom recovered; but two patients who were suffering from this disease at the time of last inspection subsequently succumbed. There was only one case of scarlatina, from which the patient recovered. Every precaution to guard against the spread of enteric fever is taken, and all the milk is Pasteurised.

One of the many satisfactory features in the administration of this asylum is the total absence of either restraint or seclusion, which speaks highly for the zeal and efficiency of the staff.

Another matter calling for praiseworthy mention is the number of patients usefully employed. No less than 378 men are daily engaged on the land and in the garden and grounds, and 65 at trades, while various other kinds of work give occupation to 176 men. Of the women, 408 are occupied at sewing, knitting, and needlework, 78 work in the laundry, 43 in the kitchen and dining-hall, and 99 are engaged at such work as picking fibre, assisting in the officers' quarters, etc. Besides these, 120 men and 135 women are employed in the wards.

The staff in charge of the patients gives a proportion of one attendant to about 14 patients on the male, and one to about 12 on the female side. There are also 14 tradesmen attendants, and 3 laundresses, who assist in caring the patients.

Twenty-eight of the male staff and twenty-one of the female hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing.

Two resident Roman Catholic Chaplains have been added to the staff since last visit.

The religious ministration continues to receive every attention. Seven hundred and four men and 486 women were able to attend Divine Service on last Sunday.

Sixty-four patients were confined to bed on the first day of my inspection, 10 of whom were seriously ill, 13 suffered from minor ailments, and 41 from old age or debility. One hundred and thirty-two patients suffer from epilepsy, 19 are considered actively suicidal, and 224 sleep under special observation.

As already stated, two men effected their escape, and six others attempted to do so; but five were brought back to the asylum either by the police or attendants, and the discharge of the sixth was subsequently ordered, as the patient's relatives undertook to be responsible for him.

The stores were found clean and in good order, and the provisions seen by me appeared of good quality. A complaint made on the second day of my visit by some members of the female staff with regard to the bread and butter was wholly unwarrantable.

Amusements for the patients are provided in the way of dances, concerts, and gramophone recitals, besides the usual games such as football, bagatelle, cards, etc. Some of the patients are allowed out to races, sports, football matches, etc., and 466 men and 215 women are taken out beyond the asylum grounds on holidays for walking exercise.

Amongst the improvements effected since last visit, in addition to the alterations in the west wing already referred to, were the overhauling and repairing of the residence of two of the Assistant Medical Officers; the construction of a number of new window frames in various parts of the asylum; the re-roofing of the old boiler-house; the laying down of some new flooring; and the carrying out of a considerable amount of repairs, renovation, and painting throughout the institution.

A great part of these works was done by the asylum staff with the assistance of some of the patients.

The Committee have also wisely decided to erect a fire-escape stairs at each side of the hospital, and to install a new central cooking-range

in the kitchen. They have already given their architect instructions to proceed with these works.

The various registers were all found carefully written up to date. The case-books are kept in a manner which reflects the highest credit on the Assistant Medical Officers, whose zeal and efficiency are also particularly evidenced by their skilful treatment of the physical as well as the mental ailments of the patients, all of whom apparently receive the closest individual attention.

The impression left after four days' inspection of the institution is most favourable, its condition in every respect testifying highly to the careful supervision exercised by the Resident Medical Superintendent.

22nd November, 1913.

YOUGHAL AUXILIARY ASYLUM.

INSPECTOR ON 17TH NOVEMBER, 1913.

On my visit of inspection to this Asylum to-day, I am pleased to state that I found the entire establishment in a highly satisfactory condition. Great credit is due to the Mother Superior, Sisters and staff for the energy and capacity displayed in the management of the institution, and for the care and comfort bestowed on the patients under their charge.

The dayrooms and dormitories throughout the Asylum were found clean, warm, and in excellent order. The former are supplied with books, pictures, papers, plants, etc., and the beds and bedding were everywhere clean, comfortable, and in good order.

Night-dresses are given only to the female patients, but I should like to see the males also supplied with them.

The patients, with many of whom I entered into conversation, were neatly dressed, quiet, and well-behaved, and expressions of gratitude for the kindly treatment they receive were general.

I received no complaints, except on the ground of detention.

I was present at dinner in both the male and female halls. It was properly cooked, nicely served, and all appeared satisfied with it. Grace was said before dinner, and the behaviour of those present was excellent.

Since the date of last inspection, on the 15th November, 1912, there have been 50 admissions, 4 patients have been discharged, and 50 have died, leaving on the books at this date the names of 404 patients, in the proportion of 246 males to 158 females.

The general health of the patients is good; no one was to-day confined to bed.

A female patient suffered from measles, and a member of the female staff was likewise affected, but these were the only cases of zymotic disease recorded during the twelve months under review.

All the deaths resulted from natural causes, 25 being returned to due to cardiac degeneration; 18 to tubercular disease; 2 to heart disease; 2 to bronchitis, and one each to pneumonia, cancer, and ovarian tumour.

One casualty is recorded, viz.—fracture of the left humerus in the case of a female patient, caused by slipping and falling when coming downstairs.

It is satisfactory to record that neither restraint nor seclusion has been used in the treatment of any patient.

The table of employment shows that 36 men are engaged at farm and garden work, and 23 at various trades. Of the women, needlework and knitting give occupation to 30, while 25 work in the laundry and 18 in the kitchen and dining-halls. Besides these, 116 men and 52 women assist in the wards.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain visits the institution daily, and 236 patients are able to attend Divine Service on Sundays, which is a satisfactory proportion.

The condition of the workshops and stores was highly creditable, especially the latter, which are kept wonderfully neat and tidy.

For the amusement of the patients dances, concerts, recitals, cinematograph and musical entertainments have been given, and also dramatic performances by the staff. Two hundred and forty-six patients are able to enjoy these entertainments.

Amongst the improvements carried out since last visit, I may mention the installation of telephonic communication; the erection of store-houses for grain; the laying down of some new floors; the provision of seats in the shelters on the recreation grounds; the fitting of five new grates with tiled hearths, and the painting of the institution throughout.

In last report attention was drawn to the necessity of holding fire-drill regularly. This ought not to be overlooked, and I, therefore, desire to bring it again under the notice of the Manager.

The registers were all found carefully written up to date. The Case-books, however, might deal more fully with the symptoms of mental derangement in the patients.

17th November, 1913.

DOWNPATRICK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 10TH AND 11TH OCTOBER, 1913.

This institution and its inmates continue to present every indication of good management and care. Since last inspection, on the 16th July, 1912, a considerable increase has taken place in the numbers on the register, there being on the first day of the present visit 401 male and 379 female patients, total 780 (including one woman absent on probation), as against 398 males and 349 females, total 747, on the former date; but the Asylum is still in the fortunate position of affording accommodation considerably in excess of its present population. The admissions in the interval number 180, the discharges 81, and the deaths 66, and the recovery-rate on the admissions was higher, while the death-rate was lower, than the average for the whole of the Irish District Asylums in 1912.

The assigned causes of death included tubercular disease in 15 cases (nearly 23 per cent.), and general paralysis in 5 cases. The rest call for no special notice.

In 14 cases (over 21 per cent.) a post-mortem examination was held.

Attacks of influenza were fairly frequent throughout the period under review, but 15 of the 31 cases occurred in January and February. Of the above, 5 were amongst members of the staff.

There were also 2 cases of enteric fever, and one of erysipelas, amongst the patients, one of the former terminating fatally, while one of the staff died of paratyphoid fever.

A Coroner's Inquest was held in the case of a patient who was found dead about an hour and a half after retiring to bed, and the jury found that the cause of death was valvular disease of the heart.

There have been no fatal accidents, but 6 patients sustained more or less serious injuries, including 5 fractures and a dislocation. One fracture was stated to be spontaneous; the remaining casualties were the result of accident, or of the violence of other patients.

Two male patients attempted to escape, but both were brought back after a few days' absence.

Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion was recorded as having been used since last visit.

The condition of the patients personally was highly satisfactory, and their behaviour on the whole excellent. There was a general air of contentment, and very few complaints were received, none of a reasonable character. All were well dressed, clean and neat, and bore evidence of good care. Only 12 were confined to bed, and of these but four were seriously ill.

At the time of the visit there were in residence 54 epileptics, and also 11 general paralytics—an unusually large number for an Irish country Asylum. Twenty patients were actively suicidal, and 194 in all were under special supervision.

The dining-hall was visited during dinner on both days, and a good meal, properly served, and partaken of in an orderly manner, was found in progress. The diet scale continues satisfactory.

Of the patients, 621 are able to take daily walking exercise in the grounds, while 62 women go for a walk outside each Sunday—an advantage which, if possible, it would be desirable to extend to some of the male patients.

The proportion of patients usefully employed is about 58 per cent., but this includes 203 who merely assist the attendants in the wards. About 254 attend the associated entertainments, of which there were 36 since last visit, including dances, concerts, theatricals, and other performances, as well as hockey matches, and the annual sports of the Asylum, while some have been able to go to the local horse-races and the circus.

The Chaplains are assiduous in their attendance at the institution, and the numbers attending Divine Service are stated to be 193 Roman Catholics, 150 Presbyterians, 111 Protestant Episcopalians, and 11 Methodists.

The dayrooms, dormitories, single rooms, sanitary annexes, and bathrooms were found in their usual admirable order, the first-mentioned bright and cheerful, and provided with abundant objects of interest, such as pictures, plants, games, books and papers, the effect being evident in the behaviour of the patients. The beds were comfortable and well-kept, and night-dresses have now been supplied to most of the women, and are on order for all. No doubt this will be done gradually on the male side also. It may be noted, as deserving special commendation, that all old horse-hair from the mattresses is sent away to be stoved and teased, instead of the latter being done by the patients without disinfection, as is unfortunately the rule. The lavatories were supplied with toilet rolls.

The workshops and storerooms, as well as the kitchen and laundry, were also in good order, and the stores satisfactory.

All the ordinary repairs and general renovation needed in the institution since last visit have been carried out by the Asylum staff and patients, and there have been no additions or alterations of moment. The installation of a water-softening plant is, however, under consideration.

The numbers of the nursing staff remain unchanged, the proportion being the good one of about 1 to every 12 patients. All members of the staff not possessing the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association are obliged to attend the courses of instruction required for that qualification, which is at present held by 2 nurses and 14 attendants.

The various statutory registers were found properly kept, and the notes in the Case-books written up to date, with the exception of those on a few of the older cases, which evidently had been overlooked. It would be well, however, if the descriptions of the patients' state on admission could be made considerably fuller, and, as prescribed by the statutory regulations, all notes should be signed by the Medical Officer by whom they are made.

23rd October, 1913.

ENNIS DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 29TH AND 30TH OCTOBER, 1913.

When this Asylum was last visited, on the 10th October, 1912, the number of patients on the register was 483 (269 males and 214 females). Since then 107 have been admitted, 60 have been discharged, and 27 have died, so that there are at this date the names of 499 patients on the register, not including four male patients who are boarded out in the Ennis Workhouse under the 9th Section of the Act 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 67.

These changes show that an increase of 20 patients has taken place in the number resident during the last twelve months, so that the observations made in our report of last year with regard to the urgent necessity of providing additional accommodation still hold good, and it is most unsatisfactory that no definite steps have been taken in this direction since last visit.

The new female observation dormitory has been completed since last inspection, and provides excellent accommodation for thirty patients.

Structural alterations are at present being carried out in No. 5 Female Ward, with the view of converting two rooms into one large dayroom, with a dormitory over it to accommodate thirty patients.

Many other important improvements are about to be undertaken, such as building a new boiler-house for two large boilers; erecting a central range in the kitchen; providing a general bathroom, and introducing machinery into the laundry, and enlarging same.

The deaths since last inspection were due to natural causes, with one exception, viz.—that of a male patient who committed suicide by drowning. A Coroner's Inquest was held, and the jury expressed the opinion that no blame attached to anyone in connection with the matter. An inquiry on oath was also held by this department, as the result of which we arrived at the same conclusion.

Of the other deaths 7 were due to tuberculosis, 8 to heart disease, 4 to maniacal or melancholic exhaustion, and one each to the following diseases—measles, epilepsy, cancer, cirrhosis of liver, apoplexy, diabetes, and Bright's disease.

The cause of death was verified by post-mortem examination in only two cases.

Influenza and measles were the only forms of zymotic disease which visited the institution during the period under review.

Only two serious casualties are recorded, viz.—a Pott's fracture, caused by being knocked down by a fellow-patient, and a swollen scrotum, due to a kick from another patient.

Two male patients escaped, but were brought back after one night's absence in each case.

It is very pleasing to notice that no mechanical restraint or seclusion was employed in the treatment of any patient since last visit.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition, especially the females, who were clean, tidy, and nicely dressed. The clothing of the males was also suitable, and the behaviour of all was quiet and orderly.

We received no complaints except on the ground of detention.

On the first day of our visit the female patients were seen at supper, and on the second day at dinner. Both meals were properly served, and appeared to give satisfaction, but many of those present had finished before grace was said.

The dining-hall is altogether too small, and necessitates a great amount of extra work owing to the service of so many meals. We trust, therefore, that when any extensive alterations are being carried out, the enlarging of the dining-hall will be one of the first undertaken. The hanging of some pictures in it at present would much improve its appearance.

The beds and bedding (with the exception of some few sheets on the male side) were clean and in good order. Night-dresses are only supplied to about 50 of the female patients, but this is not surprising when one takes into consideration the cramped condition of the laundry and the want of machinery.

The general health of the Asylum appears satisfactory; only 9 patients were to-day confined to bed, 6 of these being seriously ill, 2 suffering from minor ailments, and 1 was in bed owing to excitement.

We were pleased to note the large proportion of both male and female patients employed at suitable and beneficial work. Of a total of 280 men, no less than 220 were engaged at various occupations, and of 319 women, 192 were also usefully employed.

The Committee of Management have ignored our previous representations regarding the inadequacy of the staff, and the desirability of holding out some pecuniary encouragement to the attendants to obtain the Medico-Psychological certificate for proficiency in mental nursing, but once again we wish to bring these two important matters under their notice.

The Chaplains have been regular in their attendance at the institution, and 158 men and 118 women are returned as having been present at Divine Service on last Sunday. The Chapel is very small, and is badly in need of painting and re-decoration.

For the amusement of the patients dances are given, also musical entertainments, and such games as cricket, handball, billiards, cards,

etc., are provided. Some of the patients are allowed to attend circus performances in the town, and some are also taken on an excursion to the seaside.

The Case-books were found written up to date, as were also the various registers.

30th October, 1913.

ENNISCORTHY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 4TH JULY, 1913.

On my visit of inspection to this Asylum to-day, I found that the number of patients on the books had decreased by 14 since the date of last visit, on the 18th December, 1912, there being now 544, as compared with 558 on the date mentioned.

The following changes have occurred among the patients since the last inspection:—56 have been admitted; 20 have been discharged (18 of whom had recovered), and 50 have died.

All the deaths were due to natural causes, and call for no special remarks.

Post-mortem examinations were made in twelve cases.

No fatal accident or suicide occurred during the period under review, nor was a Coroner's Inquest necessary in any instance.

Since the date of last inspection the only cases of zymotic disease recorded were three of influenza amongst the patients, and six amongst the staff, none of which ended fatally.

No restraint has been used in the treatment of any patient, but seclusion was found necessary in the cases of five males, for a total number of 613 hours, and in the case of one woman for 6 hours on one occasion.

Only two serious casualties are recorded, viz.—a Colles's fracture and a scalded foot. Both accidents occurred to male patients.

One male patient effected his escape, but was brought back to the Asylum by the police.

The condition of the patients, as they were found during my visit, was highly satisfactory; their clothing was suitable, and in good order. The conduct and behaviour of the patients of both sexes was quiet and orderly, and I received no complaints worthy of mention.

I was present at both male and female dinners, which appeared good, sufficient in quantity, and was properly served. The behaviour of those present was excellent.

The dayrooms and dormitories in the various sections of the Asylum were all clean and in good order, as were also the beds and bedding.

The record of employment shows that 155 men and 175 women are daily engaged at useful work. Of these, 60 men are employed at various forms of labour on the land and in the garden and grounds; 58 women find occupation at sewing and knitting, and 27 work in the laundry.

The enlargement and alterations in the laundry, which were in progress at the time of last visit, were completed in February of this year, and great benefit and convenience have since been experienced in the working of this department.

To-day eleven patients were seen in bed, two being seriously ill, five suffering from minor ailments, and three from old age or debility, while one was kept in bed owing to excitement.

A matter calling for attention is the necessity for fire-drill. Instruction should be given regularly to the staff, so that they may be able to cope with a fire should such occur.

The staff of attendants and nurses for day duty is in the proportion of about 1 attendant to every 13 male patients, and 1 nurse to about 14 female patients.

The Medico-Psychological Association's certificate for proficiency in mental nursing is held by 12 attendants and 2 nurses, and 13 of the staff are receiving instruction, so that they may be able to obtain this qualification.

Religious ministrations receive careful attention. One hundred and forty-one men and 127 women were able to be present at Divine Service on last Sunday. A Roman Catholic and a Protestant Chaplain visit the institution at least twice in the week.

Weekly dances and cinematograph entertainments are given for the amusement of the inmates, who are also taken occasionally to plays in the town.

The registers were examined and found written up to date. The Case-books are well kept, and reflect credit on Dr. Kennedy, the Assistant Medical Officer.

I visited Kilcarberry Power Station in the afternoon, and saw the six male patients who reside there. They were all employed in the garden, and appeared comfortable, quite contented, and in excellent health.

4th July, 1913.

KILKENNY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 21ST NOVEMBER, 1913.

The numbers on the register of this institution have increased by 37 since the date of the last inspection (2nd October, 1912), there being 499—256 males and 243 females, as against 462—or 244 males and 218 females, at that time. The number admitted in the interval was 113, the number discharged 22, while 54 died.

The Committee are to be congratulated on the fact that, owing to the occupation of Lacken Villa, there is adequate space for the number of inmates, notwithstanding the augmentation of the latter.

The causes of the deaths which occurred in the period under review include tubercular disease in 16 cases, or about 30 per cent., and it may be noted that only one of these was young, while seven were 50 years of age or over. Four deaths were due to influenza, and one to chronic hepatitis—the latter a rare disease amongst Asylum patients. The remaining causes of death present no peculiarity.

With the exception of a case of enteric fever in a member of the staff, the only form of zymotic disease was influenza, which has been present in the institution sporadically all through the period under review, attacking in all 24 patients and 11 members of the staff, with fatal results, as above noted, in 4 of the former.

There have been neither serious casualties nor escapes since last visit, nor has it been necessary to hold a Coroner's Inquest.

Seclusion was resorted to in three cases, on 5 occasions in all, for a total period of 34 hours, and one patient was restrained for 3 hours by means of the camisole to prevent self-injury. It is satisfactory to find that so much less restraint has been found necessary than was recorded on the last occasion.

The clothing of the male patients was comfortable and for the most part fairly neat, but in some instances it might have been better cared; the women, however, were very satisfactory in this respect, being well dressed and tidy.

Only one complaint deserving of serious attention was received, which will be alluded to later.

The number of patients confined to bed was twelve, and but one of these was seriously ill. Two patients were returned as actively suicidal, both of whom were under special observation, which, however, was not judged necessary in the case of 34 epileptics. There was only one general paralytic.

The patients were seen at dinner, which, the day being Friday, consisted of bread and butter, with tea, and was decently served. Notwithstanding the remarks in the last two reports regarding the smallness of the allowance of meat on other days, I was informed that no change had been made, and another matter requiring attention is the failure of the supply of vegetables during the summer—a complaint which proved to be substantially true, having been received from one of the patients that neither potatoes nor other vegetables had been provided for several months. Vegetable food being so necessary to health, this state of things must be regarded as highly unsatisfactory, and measures should be taken to prevent its recurrence.

Twenty-eight patients were taken beyond the grounds on one occasion, and it is to be hoped that this measure will be frequently repeated in suitable cases, being a valuable method of treatment. The number walking daily in the grounds is 319, and only 12 are absolutely confined to the airing courts.

It was satisfactory to observe some improvement as regards the numbers of patients usefully employed, and it will probably be found possible to effect still further improvement, although a large proportion of the more recent admissions are not of a class of which much can be expected. Excluding 145 patients who merely help in the work of the wards, 176, or over 35 per cent., find some useful occupation, 52 being engaged in garden or farm work, and 17 at skilled trades, while 50 women work at needlework or knitting. It might be suggested that a larger area of land should be placed under cultivation if possible.

About 266 patients attend Divine Service, and the Chaplain visits the institution twice a week or oftener.

During several months of the year a band performance has taken place weekly, and a concert, two cinematograph displays, and the annual picnic and athletic sports have been held for the amusement of the patients since last inspection, about 173 having been able to be present.

The dayrooms were in good order, but although some books and papers are provided, it would be desirable to endeavour to secure an additional supply of old magazines and illustrated papers from charitable persons in the neighbourhood. The polishing of more of the floors, instead of having them scoured as at present, would be advantageous both from the point of view of sanitation and that of appearance. The dayrooms at Lacken Villa are still somewhat sparsely furnished. The dormitories were well kept, and the beds equipped with good mattresses and clean and well-kept coverings, while it was satisfactory to note that all patients are now provided with night-dresses. The bathrooms and lavatories were also properly cared, except that toilet-rolls are not provided in the latter. I was

informed, however, that the supply of water is poor—a serious and indeed dangerous defect in an institution of the kind. There is no means of warming the dressingroom connected with the general bathroom.

The kitchen and laundry were in very fair condition, but the floors of both—particularly that of the former—stand in need of repairs, and the drying-closet does not appear to be large enough to deal with the present conditions. The workshop used in common by the tailors and boot-makers is too small, and would not more than suffice for one of these trades. There is no proper upholsterers' shop. The stores were found satisfactory.

Since last statutory visit one boiler has been fitted with Crosthwaite fire-bars, and the staff and patients have re-roofed the scullery, constructed about 300 yards of road at the annexe, and made some furniture, besides doing papering, painting, and general repairs.

Within the same period two attendants and four nurses have been added to the staff, which now shows the satisfactory proportion of about one to every twelve patients. It is further gratifying to note that instruction is being given to twelve attendants and nine nurses to qualify them for the nursing examination of the Medico-Psychological Association, the certificate of which is already held by ten attendants and one nurse.

It is to be hoped that periodical fire-drill will also be arranged for, so that all may know what to do in case of fire.

The various statutory books and registers were found written up to date.

4th December, 1913.

KILLARNEY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 2ND AND 3RD JULY, 1913.

When last inspected, on the 29th and 30th October, 1912, there were on the register of this institution the names of 662 patients—354 males and 308 females. Since that time there have been 76 first admissions and 26 re-admissions, total 102, while 46 patients have been discharged, and 38 died, leaving on the first day of the present inspection 680, or 367 males and 313 females. There is thus an increase of 18 since last visit, and the numbers are now somewhat in excess of the accommodation, which will require to be augmented should the increase continue.

The growth of numbers is, no doubt, in part attributable to the very satisfactory reduction in the death-rate, which was only 5 per cent. of the daily average number resident last year, as against 6.8 for the whole of the Irish District Asylums, and 12.6 for Killarney in 1909.

Three of the deaths were due to phthisis; the remaining causes assigned call for no remark, with one exception. This was in the case of a trusted and privileged patient who escaped from the Asylum on the evening of 21st November, 1912, and was subsequently found on the railway, a short distance away, where he had been killed by a passing train. An inquest was held, and the jury found that death was due to accident, and exonerated the Asylum officials from blame. As the result of an inquiry on oath by this department, we

saw no reason to dissent from the first part of the verdict, but arrived at the conclusion that there had been some laxity on the part of the attendants, and that the attendant on duty in the observation dormitory, where the patient slept, had not had enough experience for so responsible a position.

In none of the cases was a post-mortem examination made.

The only forms of zymotic disease which visited the institution were colitis, of which three cases occurred in March, April, and May of the present year, and one of enteric fever in May.

The only serious casualty appears to have been a scalp wound inflicted on a male patient, while asleep, by another occupant of the dormitory; but fortunately the injury did not prove fatal.

Mechanical restraint has not been resorted to since last inspection, but two male patients were secluded, one on four occasions for a total period of 30 hours, the second thrice for 24 hours in all.

The recovery rate for last year was very satisfactory, being no less than 49.4 per cent. on the admissions.

The patients included 26 epileptics, 16 actively suicidal cases, and one general paralytic, and 52 were reported as being under special observation. Twenty-eight were confined to bed, but only seven of these were seriously ill.

Few complaints, except on the usual subject of detention, were received, and the patients appeared to be fairly contented.

Their clothing was of good quality, and the women were on the whole neatly kept; but the men's attire, though fairly clean, was not in all cases as well cared as it might have been.

Both sexes were seen at dinner, which was a plentiful meal, consisting of soup, meat, and bread, and was partaken of in an orderly manner. Table-cloths were provided, but knives and forks have not yet been supplied, and tin mugs are still in evidence, while a number of plates in the women's dining-hall were broken and quite unfit for use. The diet, judging from the scale, appears satisfactory.

Not counting 150 patients who assist in the ward work, 115 males and 147 females are usefully employed, including 50 men who work as garden or farm labourers, and 14 at various trades, as well as 22 women in the laundry, and 71 at needlework and knitting. The total percentage employed (60 per cent.) is good; but it is a pity that more farm work is not available, and that no steps have been taken to procure additional land for this purpose. No patients work as upholsterers, a trade which might be developed with much advantage to the institution.

The majority of the patients are still confined to the airing courts for exercise, but 30 are taken walking outside the grounds every week. Every effort should be made to increase this number.

Divine Service is attended by only 186 patients, or under 28 per cent. The Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopalian Chaplains attend regularly.

The amusements provided consist of weekly dances as well as parties at Christmas, New Year, and Shrove Tuesday, and various indoor and outdoor games. An effort, however, should be made to get a larger number of patients to attend the entertainments, as only 80 appear to do so. It would also be highly desirable to provide more illustrated papers and books for everyday use in the wards. These have an excellent effect on the patients, and in such a neighbourhood as Killarney there should be no difficulty in securing a supply of old magazines and the like.

The dayrooms were clean, and contained objects of interest in the form of pictures and plants, but the need of papers and books has already been referred to, and a great deal more should be done as regards the polishing of floors, both in dayrooms and dormitories. The floors of some of the single rooms also should be painted with several good coats and polished, which would render them much more sanitary.

The dormitories were superficially clean, but I regret to say that the condition of the beds, especially on the male side, was in many instances most unsatisfactory. Many of the mattresses which are only stuffed with fibre, required re-covering and re-upholstering, and most of the pillows were filled merely with straw; but in addition a large number of the sheets, and some even of the blankets and pillow-covers, were extremely dirty; many quilts required changing, and the woven wire bottoms of the beds examined were, in the majority of cases, full of dust and fluff. One male dormitory and one or two single rooms smelt offensively. The beds on the women's side were better in all respects, but even there some fault was to be found on the score of cleanliness. It is obvious that the staff require sharper supervision to ensure that their duties in this respect are properly carried out.

The ventilation of the sanitary annexes on the male side is imperfect, and the flushing arrangements of many of the urinals require to be overhauled and put in order.

The store-rooms are well kept, and the stores of satisfactory quality, but both store-rooms and workshops afford scanty accommodation, and it may be suggested that pans of earthenware or enamelled iron would be more sanitary than tubs for containing the milk. The laundry and kitchen were in good order.

A considerable amount of miscellaneous work has been carried out by the asylum staff and patients since last visit, including plumbing in many parts of the premises; tiling of a lavatory; and papering and decorating of a dormitory, as well as plastering and painting some corridors and stairs. The passage to the female dining hall was in process of being ceiled and plastered, as had already been done on the male side, while new roof-lights had been formed, all of which, when complete, will constitute a great improvement.

It is satisfactory to note that two attendants have been added to the staff, but the numbers are still meagre, the proportion of attendants to patients being about one to 17 on the male, and one to 15 on the female side. A certain lack of smartness was observable in the attire of the attendants, and the provision of neater uniforms would have a salutary effect in this regard. The most urgent need, however, is for systematic training, as none of the nurses, and only six male attendants, now hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, and no instruction is at present given to enable them to obtain it. I was glad, however, to learn from Dr. Griffin that he intends to start a course of training for this purpose in the autumn.

The various statutory books and registers, including the Case-books, were carefully kept.

10th July, 1913.

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 5TH AND 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.

When last inspected, on 4th September, 1912, there were on the register of this institution the names of 721 patients, 449 males and 272 females. Since that date 129 have been admitted and 79 discharged, while 51 died, leaving 720, 449 males and 271 females, or one less than on the previous occasion.

The absence of any increase in numbers is satisfactory, though there has been no such reduction as in the previous year. As this, however, is probably in part at least due to a diminished death-rate (the percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident having been only 5·2 in 1912, as against 8·5 in the previous year), it cannot be regarded as wholly regrettable. On the other hand the returns show the very satisfactory recovery rate of 57·1 per cent. on the admissions in 1912, which is considerably above the general average for Irish Asylums.

Amongst the assigned causes of death the most noticeable point is the prevalence of tuberculosis, which accounts for over 31 per cent. of the mortality, while nearly 12 per cent. is ascribed to other forms of lung disease. There was only one death from general paralysis, and the remaining cases call for no special comment.

The diagnosis was verified by autopsy in 15 instances, or nearly 30 per cent.

In two instances of sudden death Coroner's Inquests were held, but in both death was found to be due to natural causes, viz.:—heart failure and apoplexy, respectively.

Except for 7 cases of influenza, and one of erysipelas, all of which recovered, there has been no zymotic disease since last visit.

Two patients met with serious casualties, one sustaining a severe dislocation of the elbow from an accidental fall, while the other had an eye badly injured by the finger of another patient.

One male patient attempted to escape, but was retaken in a quarter of an hour by one of the attendants.

It is satisfactory to find that neither restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to since last inspection.

The patients were comfortably clad, and the women especially were neat in their attire.

Many requests for discharge were received, and some of these were discussed with the medical officers. There were few other complaints, but one (regarding the quality of the milk) was found to be justified.

The patients were visited at dinner, which, the day being Friday, consisted of bread and cocoa. The latter appeared perhaps rather thin, but no objections were raised by any of the patients. Some special cases received cornflour or rice. Table-cloths should be provided in the refractory divisions, and butter might well be given for breakfast, at least occasionally.

The bathing of some of the male patients was seen, and no fault was to be found with the way in which it was carried out.

Only eight patients were in bed, and of these two suffered merely from minor ailments, or from old age or debility. Forty-two patients were stated to be epileptic, and eight actively suicidal, while forty-six are kept under special observation.

A certain number of the patients are taken out walking beyond the grounds occasionally. This is a very desirable means of recreation and exercise, which should be developed as far as possible in the case of an asylum suitably situated like the present.

The proportion of patients usefully employed is not large, being a little over 31 per cent. (not counting 134 who merely assist the attendants in the wards). None seem to be regularly employed as upholsterers, and this trade at all events might well be developed with advantage, especially as many of the mattresses stand badly in need of re-making. The desirability of appointing an Upholsterer, and of procuring a hair-teasing machine, which was pointed out in our last report, may, therefore, again be pressed on the attention of the Committee.

The three Chaplains attend regularly, and about 361 patients (almost exactly half) are able to be present at Divine Service.

Dances are held weekly, to which 102 patients go, and some have been sent to the circus. The usual indoor games seem to be provided, including bagatelle, and some of the patients play handball, while football is played in winter. The dearth of papers and books in the dayrooms, however, to which attention was previously called, still prevails.

The dayrooms were clean, and those on the female side bright and cheerful, but the male dayrooms in the main building are bare and lacking in objects of interest, such as pictures and papers, and the refractory wards rough and poorly furnished, in a style now almost entirely obsolete in asylums. Many more floors also should be polished, instead of being scrubbed, and this is especially desirable in the hospital wards.

The dormitories were in excellent order, and the beds clean, with the exception of a few on the male side, where a little more care in changing sheets is called for. As already mentioned, a considerable number of hair mattresses required re-making, and new covers. Nightgowns, it is satisfactory to note, are now provided throughout the female side, and, up to the present, in the observation dormitory on the male side. The single rooms are well kept, but a few required repairs, and the antiquated straw ticks in some of them should at once be replaced with proper hair mattresses, which can be encased in strong sailcloth covers when the patients tend to be destructive.

Arrangements should be made for the night nurse to go round every hour, at all events in the hospital, and where the recent cases sleep.

There appears to be a dearth of ward store-rooms on the female side, many articles, which should be locked up in them, being now kept in lavatories and elsewhere; and it would also be well if some proper place could be provided for the nurses' bicycles.

It is satisfactory to find paper provided in the lavatories, but some of the single closets off the dormitory corridor were in a bad condition, and required new flushing pulls.

The store-rooms were in excellent order, and the articles in stock good, with the exception of the milk supplied by contract, which was sour and curdled and quite unfit for use, though I was told that it would be served to the patients with their porridge. Some other arrangement should be made which would avoid the necessity of keeping milk so long in store as at present, at all events during the summer months.

The workshops, kitchen, and laundry were in good order, and the fans in the latter are working satisfactorily, and have effected an improvement in the ventilation. It would, however, be desirable to provide the usual wooden gratings for the laundresses to stand upon when using the washing troughs, as the floor was very wet.

The numbers of the staff remain as before, and are fairly adequate, but although 27 attendants hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, none of the nurses except the Head Nurse have obtained it, and it is most unsatisfactory to note that no instruction is being given to enable them to do so. Such systematic training of the staff is rightly considered essential to the proper care of the mentally afflicted, and it is hoped that an effort will be made to remedy this defect.

In addition to the ventilating fans above alluded to, a new washing-machine and hydro-extractor have been placed in the laundry since the last inspection, and the disinfecting chamber has been completed and is found to work well. A new tunnel has also been formed for steam pipes in the engine yard, the work being done by the Asylum staff and patients.

The statutory books and registers were found written up to date, and the Case-books were creditably kept.

22nd September, 1913.

LIMERICK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 22ND AND 23RD OCTOBER, 1913.

For some years past it has been our unpleasant duty to comment unfavourably on the want of accommodation in this Asylum. It is, therefore, pleasing to observe that at their last meeting the Committee of Management placed on their minutes a notice of motion to borrow from the Board of Works a sum of £12,000 for the purpose of providing extra accommodation on the male side, enlarging the chapel, and making additions and alterations to the mortuary. These improvements are much needed, and it is to be hoped that they will be carried out as expeditiously as possible, in order to relieve the congestion which is at present so apparent.

Of the many improvements and alterations which have been carried out by the Asylum staff and patients during the past year, the one that attracts most attention is the ventilation of the female observation dormitory by the removal of the old metal window sashes, which have been replaced by large wooden frames, 9½ feet high by 3½ feet wide. These windows convert the room into a fine, bright, airy dormitory, and when painted and re-floored no exception can be taken to it.

Many portions of the interior of the building have been painted and decorated since last visit, including both the male and female dining-halls, and several of the dayrooms and dormitories, but owing to the damp, the duresco painting does not last long, and there are many parts that still require attention.

In addition to these interior improvements, ten of the attendants' cottages and the land steward's house have been painted both inside and out, and a wall erected in front of and around the farm cottage.

There are 693 patients on the register at this date, an increase of five as compared with the number on the 6th August, 1912, when

the last statutory visit was paid. Since then 151 patients have been admitted, 79 have been discharged, 66 have died, and one male patient was discharged as not insane.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions since last inspection was very low, viz.:—19.9, while the death-rate during 1912 was also low, being 5.8 per cent. of the daily average number resident during the year.

Tubercular disease was accountable for no less than 23 of the 66 deaths, while heart disease is returned as the cause in 19 cases. The other deaths call for no special comment, with one exception, viz.:—that of a male patient who died from poisoning by drinking a quantity of Jeyes' Fluid. This case was investigated by a Coroner's Jury, who found that death was due to taking an irritant poison, but that they had no evidence as to how the deceased obtained it. An inquiry on oath was also held by this Department into the circumstances of the case, as the result of which we made some suggestions with regard to the storage and use of disinfecting fluids in future.

It is very satisfactory to record that not a single case of zymotic disease visited the institution since last inspection.

Three serious but non-fatal casualties are recorded, viz.:—a Colles's fracture as the result of a fall; a lacerated wound of the forehead, caused by a patient throwing a mug at another, and a superficial burn accidentally sustained by a patient while being bathed.

Seclusion was resorted to in the cases of 3 male patients on 22 occasions for an aggregate of 137 hours, and restraint was employed by means of a strait jacket, owing to violence and excitement, with 4 men and 4 women for a total number of 349½ hours.

I am sorry to notice that these figures are much in excess of those for last year, and they distinctly point to the insufficient strength of the staff. At present the staff consists of 25 attendants and 21 nurses (including three laundresses) for day duty, the proportion of attendants to patients being about 1 to 15. This is generally admitted to be inadequate for the careful supervision of the insane, and such an amount of restraint and seclusion could scarcely be necessary if a proportion of about 1 to 12 on each side were allowed.

Both the male and female patients were seen at dinner, which appeared to give satisfaction, and was served in a most orderly manner.

The general condition of the patients was highly satisfactory, the clothing of both sexes being good and comfortable, and their personal appearance being most creditable to those in charge.

I received a complaint from a male patient on the ground of ill-treatment by an attendant, but on investigation there was no evidence obtained to substantiate the charge.

The dayrooms, dormitories, and single rooms were all in good order, and the beds and bedding clean and comfortable, and provided with under-blankets. Night-shirts are supplied to all the male patients, and also to the observation and hospital cases on the female side. I hope that by next year all the females will be supplied with them.

In each dormitory a glass carafe containing drinking water is placed for the use of the patients, and this is a most thoughtful provision for their comfort.

Books, papers, and magazines are only distributed on Sundays and holidays, but this is not the usual custom in such institutions, and it would be well if they were allowed for general use on week days also.

The occupation of the patients receives every attention. Of the men, 75 work on the farm and garden, 44 at various trades, and 118 assist in the wards. One hundred and nineteen women are engaged at knitting and needlework, 30 are employed in the laundry, 8 in the kitchen, and 83 in the wards.

Both the Roman Catholic and Protestant Chaplains visit the institution twice weekly, and also when required for the sick. Two hundred and fifty-five patients were able to attend Divine Service on last Sunday.

For the amusement of the patients weekly dances are given, and two cinematograph entertainments were also given during the year. If such outdoor games as cricket and football were introduced, it would be an advantage, and a source of interest to the patients.

The registers were found carefully written up to date. The Case-books relating to the recent cases were also carefully kept, but some of the chronic cases require more frequent notes.

At present fire practice takes place occasionally during the year, but it is important that the entire staff should be thoroughly instructed in this matter, and more frequent practices would be an advantage.

23rd October, 1913.

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 9TH AND 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.

When last inspected, on 5th September, 1912, there were on the books of this institution the names of 297 male and 247 female patients, total 544. Since that date 99 have been admitted, while 47 were discharged and 46 died, leaving on the first day of the present inspection 550 (including 304 males and 246 females), or 6 more than on the previous occasion. These numbers include one woman maintained at Limavady Workhouse, under the Act 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 67, Section 9, who was also visited by me on the 10th September.

The Asylum, therefore, continues to be overcrowded, and, in view of this fact, as well as of the antiquated, gloomy, and unsuitable character of much of the accommodation in the old building in the city, and of the expense to the ratepayers involved in maintaining two separate institutions, it is to be regretted that the Committee have not taken any steps to extend the accommodation at Gransha, with a view to gradually transferring all the patients to so suitable a situation. It is to be hoped that this most desirable change will receive their attention in the near future.

Of the deaths which occurred since last visit, 3 were due to enteric fever, and 8 (about 17 per cent.) to tuberculosis.

In two instances Coroner's Inquests were held. In the first, death was found to be due to pneumonia and heart failure, and in the second, the case of a man employed in the painter's workshop who swallowed some methylated spirit (not, it is believed, with suicidal intent), became comatose, and died within a few hours, the verdict attributed his death to heart failure, caused by an overdose of methylated alcohol, aggravated by great distension of the stomach, and

exonerated the staff from blame in connection with the occurrence, an opinion in which, after an inquiry on oath by this Department, we were glad to be able to concur.

Post-mortem examinations were made in six cases.

Three patients met with serious casualties since last inspection, viz.—a man who had the tops of two fingers removed by the bread-cutting machine, and two women who sustained accidental fractures of bones.

Only 7 cases of zymotic disease are reported in the same period, viz.—five of enteric fever and one of erysipelas; all amongst patients, with three deaths from the former, as already noted, and a case of measles in a member of the staff.

Three male patients effected their escape, but all were retaken, one in about five hours, one on the following day, and the third in two days.

Neither restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to.

The patients gave evidence of receiving proper care and attention, and were satisfactory as regards their attire, the women being particularly neat.

A good many demanded their discharge, such requests, when thought advisable, being discussed with Dr. Hetherington, but the only complaint calling for serious attention was that of a man who alleged ill-treatment on the part of an attendant. On due inquiry being made, however, I found that the latter had been in no way to blame.

The patients were seen at dinner, which was comfortably served, and consisted of a plentiful meal of beef, bread, and cabbage. It was partaken of in a quiet and orderly manner upon the whole. Some special cases had rice and milk. The dietary remains as before. Owing to the smallness of the dining-hall, a double service is necessary, and some of the patients have to take their meals in the corridors.

Only five patients were confined to bed, and of these only one was seriously ill. Thirty-nine of the patients were epileptic, and two actively suicidal, all of whom were more or less under special supervision, and there were also three general paralytics.

About twenty-five women are taken walking beyond the grounds when possible, and no doubt a much larger number of both sexes could enjoy this advantage were the whole institution at Grausna.

The proportion of patients usefully employed is excellent, being no less than 72 per cent., if 120, who merely assist the attendants in the wards, be included.

The various Chaplains attend regularly at both institutions, and a considerable proportion of the patients are able to take advantage of their ministrations.

Some 250 patients are present at the associated entertainments, which are liberally given, and include dances, picnics, and variety concerts of various kinds, as well as outdoor sports and games, while some have been able to go to outside amusements such as the local regatta, flower-show, cattle-show, circus, and others. A good supply of papers and periodicals is provided, partly by the Committee and partly by philanthropic outsiders, an example which should be more widely followed elsewhere.

The whole of both Asylums was found in excellent order, the day-rooms generally bright and cheerful, and provided with objects of interest such as pictures and papers, and the dormitories, single rooms, lavatories and bath-rooms clean and well kept. The beds

were also in good order, but in one or two instances on the male side a little more care in changing soiled bed-clothes would have been desirable.

The kitchens and laundry were also visited, and nothing requiring adverse comment was noted, while the store-rooms and workshops were in satisfactory order, and the articles in stock which were examined were found of good quality.

Since last inspection a large amount of painting and decorating has been carried out inside and outside, both at the main institution and at Gransha, much of the work being done by the Asylum staff and patients. The floor of the main dining-hall also has been in great part re-laid, the laundry drying closet re-roofed, a new potato-washer installed, and other repairs and renewals effected.

No change has taken place in the strength of the staff since last statutory visit, and the numbers continue satisfactory. One attendant was discharged for striking a patient. No less than 29 male and 18 female members of the staff hold the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, a fact which speaks well for their training, and lectures continue to be given to enable others to acquire this qualification.

Since last inspection the institution has lost the services of the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. V. J. Rutledge, who resigned last December owing to ill-health, after over twenty years' tenure of office, on which occasion the Committee very properly recognised his long service by the grant of a special pension. His place has been taken by Dr. A. F. I. Patterson, while Dr. John Watson succeeds Dr. McCormick as Junior Assistant Medical Officer.

The books and registers were found properly kept up to date, and the Case-books were creditable to the past and present Assistant Medical Officers, by whom the notes were written.

As usual, the institution in general afforded unmistakable evidence of capable and conscientious administration.

26th September, 1913.

MARYBOROUGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 15TH JULY, 1913.

On my visit of inspection to this Asylum to-day, I noticed, with much satisfaction, that several improvements have been carried out since the date of the last visit on the 24th June, 1912. A considerable amount of decoration and painting has been done, and is at the present time still going on. A new scullery is being built, and will shortly be completed. New teak seats have been supplied to some of the closets, and a further supply is being made. Additional pictures have been hung in some of the dayrooms. Under-blankets are now supplied to nearly all the patients. A new floor has been laid down in one of the small dormitories, where on previous occasions an offensive smell was noticeable; and this dormitory is now perfectly sweet and healthy. A new floor has also been laid in the hospital corridor on the male side. The Committee of Management have decided to have the meat and milk store tiled, and this work will shortly be undertaken, and also to re-tile, where necessary, the bathrooms on both the male and female sides.

There are some few matters that I should like to bring to the attention of the Committee.

I.—The shortage of the potato supply. I understand that no potatoes have been given to the patients since the 1st instant, and it is not anticipated that they will get any before September. I suggest that a sufficient supply might be bought, so that they may be given on every second day.

II.—Many mattresses on the male side are badly in need of being re-made. The attendant in charge of the loom-room, whose duty it is to supervise the making of material, to renew the wire mattresses, and to re-upholster all the old mattresses, has at present so much work to do that it is quite impossible to keep the stock up to date, and also to re-make the old mattresses. Under these circumstances, I suggest the advisability of appointing an upholsterer to the staff, and also of purchasing a hair-teasing machine.

III.—About forty-six beds on the female side are old and antiquated, and need replacing by bedsteads of the modern Lawson-Tait pattern. Some few on the male side also require to be replaced.

The general condition in which the patients were found to-day was quite satisfactory. They were quiet and orderly, and I heard no complaints as to their treatment, except such as appeared to be the outcome of delusions.

I saw the male patients at dinner, which was properly served, and consisted of soup, boiled beef, and bread. I questioned many as to the dietary, and I was informed by all to whom I spoke that they were quite satisfied with it.

The dormitories and dayrooms were all clean, and also the beds and bedding. Some of the male dayrooms would be improved by the addition of more pictures, and also some plants, table-cloths, etc. The female dayrooms are bright, attractive, and generally good.

The lavatories on the male side require a more liberal use of disinfecting fluid.

The dining-hall, laundry, and many other parts of the Asylum require painting.

In the period of a little more than twelve months which has elapsed since the last inspection of this Asylum, 108 patients have been admitted; 53 have been discharged, of whom 46 had recovered; 46 have died, and one female escaped. As the result of these changes there are now on the books the names of 598 patients, of whom 335 are on the male, and 263 on the female side.

The deaths were all due to natural causes, but only in three cases were the causes verified by post-mortem examination. Of the total number, nine are registered as having resulted from phthisis; seven from cardiac disease; seven from pneumonia, and six from maniacal exhaustion. The remaining seventeen deaths call for no special remarks.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint in the treatment of any patient during the period under review, but eleven males were secluded on 62 occasions, for a total of 526 hours, and one female on one occasion for 4½ hours.

The only serious casualty recorded was a Colles's fracture, which was caused by a fall, owing to slipping on the stairs.

There is no entry of any zymotic disease occurring since last visit.

The general health of the inmates appears satisfactory; 30 were to-day confined to bed, but 20 of these were suffering from old age or debility; 4 from slight ailments, and 6 were in bed owing to serious illness.

The staff of attendants and nurses is in the ratio of about 1 to 14 patients on the male, and 1 to 13 on the female side.

Ten members of the staff hold the Medico-Psychological Association's certificate for proficiency in mental nursing. I was sorry, however, to learn that at present no instruction is given to the other members of the staff to enable them to obtain this qualification.

Two hundred and thirteen men and 216 women were to-day usefully employed. Of the men, 91 were engaged at outdoor labour on the farm, etc., and of the women, 88 were engaged at knitting and needlework; 34 work in the laundry, and 18 in the dining-hall.

The Chaplains have been regular in their attendance at the Asylum, and 447 patients were able to attend Divine Service on last Sunday.

For the amusement of the inmates dances are given during the winter, and games such as football, handball, billiards, cards, etc., are engaged in.

The various registers were found written up to date.

15th July, 1913.

MONAGHAN DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 5TH AND 6TH NOVEMBER, 1913.

When last inspected, on the 11th and 12th December, 1912, there were on the register of this Asylum the names of 508 male and 417 female patients, total 925. Since that date 140 patients have been admitted, 77 have been discharged, and 47 have died, leaving 941, or 504 males and 437 females. The numbers have thus increased by 16, and as they previously exceeded the accommodation by 132, there are now in the institution 148 patients over what the space provided permits, and the overcrowding in some parts of the buildings is very marked. Under these circumstances it is unsatisfactory that so little definite progress has been made towards affording additional accommodation, now more urgently needed than ever, and it is incumbent on the Committee to lose no further time in fulfilling their statutory obligations to provide properly for the insane poor who are dependent on them.

Notwithstanding the gross overcrowding, the recovery rate for last year was a good one, being 46.3 per cent. on the admissions, while the death-rate of 6.7 per cent. was lower than the average of the Irish District Asylums. The proportion of deaths due to tuberculosis since last inspection was also low for an Irish Asylum—under 13 per cent.

Two deaths were caused by enteric fever, but the remaining causes assigned were such as may be commonly expected in an institution of this class, with the exception of one case, where the fatal termination was attributed to shock as the result of injuries inflicted by another patient. This was also the finding of the jury at a Coroner's Inquest held on the case, which was further investigated in an inquiry on oath by this Department. As the result of the latter, while it was found that no blame attached to any member of the staff in connection with the actual assault, the conclusion was unfortunately unavoidable that the Junior Assistant Medical Officer had been guilty of negligence in dealing with the case. This gentleman has since resigned his connection with the institution.

No post-mortem examinations were held.

In addition to the above, a female patient sustained a Colles's fracture at the hands of another inmate, while another fell in a fainting fit and fractured her femur.

The only forms of zymotic disease which visited the Asylum since last inspection were enteric fever, of which there were three cases, one in a member of the staff, and influenza in nine cases. All the former cases were unfortunately fatal.

There were no escapes.

Mechanical restraint was used in one case for a period of 3 hours, in the form of the camisole, owing to restlessness and destructiveness, and one patient was placed in seclusion on eight occasions for a total period of 8 hours.

The patients in general were quiet and well-behaved, and no complaints of a reasonable character were made, except on the subject of detention. They were suitably dressed; their clothing was kept in decent order, and they bore evidence of receiving good care.

They were also seen at dinner in various parts of the institution. The food was satisfactory, and in the smaller rooms was properly served, but in the dining-hall, although the tables were decently covered with table-cloths, there were neither plates for the potatoes nor knives and forks, the provision of which, as far as possible, would add to the comfort and orderliness of the meal.

Twenty-six patients were seen in bed, but of these only one was seriously ill. Fifty epileptics and 13 actively suicidal cases were kept under special observation. There was one general paralytic.

It is satisfactory to note that 139 women are taken out for country walks once a week, but most or all of the men who could be given a similar advantage are employed at outdoor work, which affords healthy occupation to 205. The very fair proportion of 70 per cent of the patients are able to do some useful work, but this includes 202, or over 21 per cent., who merely assist the attendants in the wards.

Three of the Chaplains visit the Asylum twice weekly, and the Methodist Chaplain occasionally attends the three inmates belonging to his denomination. About half the patients are able to attend Divine Service.

Only two associated entertainments are stated to have been given since last visit, at which 145 patients were present, but these are in addition to a band performance once a week, while some patients attended sports given in connection with the Agricultural Show, and a circus in the town was also visited. Football and bowls are played, and I was glad to notice a better supply of papers in the dayrooms, though even yet it might be increased with advantage in some parts of the house.

The dayrooms were in excellent order, and the condition in which the dormitories, single rooms, and sanitary and lavatory accommodation were kept left little to be desired. The beds were exceptionally clean and good, except that a few mattress-covers required renewal, and the old straw ticks in use in a few single rooms should be replaced by proper mattresses, which may be protected, in the case of destructive patients, with movable covers of strong sail-cloth.

The kitchen was in good order, as were also the storerooms, while the stores examined were satisfactory. The laundry, though improved by the alterations made some time ago in the old drying closet, badly needs receiving and distributing rooms, the absence of which involves an undesirable commingling of the male and female patients. The workshops were fair, and the Chapels in good order.

The structural work carried out by the Asylum staff and patients since last inspection included a large amount of painting of single rooms, dormitories, corridors, and elsewhere, by which the cheerfulness and brightness of the buildings has been much enhanced.

The numbers of the staff have not been altered, and there are now about 1 to 13 patients on the male, and 1 to 15 on the female side. Eighteen attendants and six nurses hold the nursing certificate of the Médico-Psychological Association, and about 20 attend a course of instruction given during the winter months for the purpose of enabling them to obtain that qualification.

The books and registers were found carefully written up to date (with the exception of a column in the Register of Admissions), and the Case-books are creditably kept by the Assistant Medical Officers.

The general condition of the patients and the institution continues to testify to capable and conscientious administration on the part of the Resident Medical Superintendent and other officials.

11th November, 1913.

MULLINGAR DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 17TH DECEMBER, 1913.

It is most disappointing to report year after year that the accommodation in this Asylum is totally inadequate for the number of patients resident in it. This matter has so often been brought to the notice of the Committee of Management that it becomes irksome to again have to refer to it. The number of patients at present in the institution is 1,022, and the accommodation is estimated as suitable for only 859, so that it is now overcrowded by no less than 163 patients. Under these circumstances, I trust the Committee will take immediate steps to rectify this serious condition of the Asylum.

Apart from the question of overcrowding, I can give a satisfactory report of the efficient and capable management of the entire establishment.

The condition in which the patients were found gave ample evidence that they receive every care and attention. Their clothing was comfortable, neat in appearance, and highly creditable to those in charge. The behaviour of the patients was excellent, and I received no complaints calling for mention.

Many of the wards have been painted and decorated since last visit, and pictures are being gradually introduced. The dormitories were found scrupulously clean, and the beds and bedding comfortable and well-kept. Under-blankets are supplied to all the female patients, but only to the hospital and observation cases on the male side. I understand, however, that they are shortly to be given to all the patients, who are also to be supplied with night-shirts.

I must again draw attention to the unsatisfactory condition of No. 5 female division, and I would suggest that a dayroom should be built on to this wing, in order that the patients who are at present confined in No. 5 dormitory might have a comfortable room in which to take their meals and have recreation.

A good and substantial dinner was served in the dining-hall to-day, consisting of soup, boiled beef, bread, potatoes, and cabbage. It was well cooked, nicely served, and appeared to be appreciated by the patients.

The supply of books, papers, and magazines, etc., in the various wards appeared scanty.

The strength of the staff can scarcely be considered satisfactory, being only in the proportion of one attendant to about every 16 patients. A difficulty arises, however, as regards providing accommodation for more attendants, and this matter might also be considered by the Committee.

Since the 16th December, 1912, the date on which the last inspection was made, 142 patients have been admitted, 79 have been discharged, 54 have died, and two have escaped. These changes leave on the books to-day the names of 1,022 patients (577 males and 445 females), which shows an increase of seven during the year.

The deaths were all due to natural causes, and in forty cases a post-mortem examination was held.

Six serious casualties are recorded, involving fractures of bones in four cases, one being caused by a patient striking another with a chair, two owing to slipping and falling on the floor, and one in a struggle with another patient. The other two casualties were a dislocation of the shoulder, caused by being knocked down by a fellow-patient, and a cut on the temple due to a kick by another patient.

The only cases of infectious disease since last inspection have been six of enteric fever, one of which ended fatally in a male patient.

The registers of restraint and seclusion show that since last visit one male patient was restrained by means of a long-sleeved jacket for 4½ hours in order to prevent self-injury, while eight male patients were secluded for 24½ hours, and eleven female patients for 32 hours in all.

Ninety-eight patients were found in bed to-day, 12 of whom were seriously ill, 28 suffered from minor ailments, 28 were confined to bed owing to old age or debility, and 30 owing to excitement or violence.

The returns of employment show that 314 men and 196 women are usefully employed. Of these, 183 men are engaged at outdoor work on the farm and garden, 104 women work at knitting and needlework, and 48 in the laundry and dining-hall. These figures do not include the patients assisting in the wards, etc.

The Chaplains have been most regular in their attendance at the Asylum, and 411 patients are returned as being present at Divine Service on last Sunday.

The Roman Catholic Chapel has been painted and decorated during the year, and now looks extremely well.

It is satisfactory to observe that 23 of the male and 15 of the female staff hold the Medico-Psychological Association's certificate for proficiency in mental nursing, and that instruction is at present given to 32 other members of the staff with the view of enabling them to obtain this qualification.

For the amusement of the patients weekly dances are given, and some are allowed to attend the local races, and also the circus.

The Case-books and other registers were found written up to date.

17th December, 1913.

OMAGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 3RD AND 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.

When last inspected, on 2nd August, 1912, there were in this Asylum 460 male and 395 female patients, total 855. Since then 95 males and 87 females have been admitted, and 59 males and 47 females discharged, in addition to one male who proved not to be insane on admission; while 34 males and 41 females died, leaving on the second day of the present visit 461 males and 394 females, total 855. There has, therefore, been no change in the total, which is still 67 in excess of the number for which proper sleeping accommodation is provided, and the unsatisfactory expedient, rendered necessary by the overcrowding, of placing beds in the corridors is still resorted to. The attention of the Committee has been repeatedly called to their statutory duties in this matter, yet nothing has been done by them up to the present. That there should be a heavy incidence of zymotic disease, and a death-rate very much in excess of the average of the Irish Asylums for last year (8.2 as against 6.8 per cent.) is, in view of the circumstances, in no way surprising.

It is, however, satisfactory to note that additional farm land, to the amount of almost forty acres, has been purchased, and will afford further occupation for the patients.

Three of the deaths were due to enteric fever, but as no fresh cases have occurred since May, it may now be hoped that the epidemic alluded to in last report has been stamped out. In addition there were 4 deaths due to dysentery; one each to influenza and erysipelas, and 16 (over 21 per cent.) to tuberculosis. The remaining assigned causes of death are such as may be expected in institutions of the kind, and demand no comment, with one exception, viz.:—the case of an old man who died of fatty degeneration of the heart. As the result of an inquiry on oath by this Department, it was considered that death had been accelerated by restlessness and exposure to cold during the night, and that the attendants were deserving of censure for not reporting the patient's condition at the time.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 19 instances, or over 25 per cent., a fact which reflects credit on the Assistant Medical Officer. It is, however, not so satisfactory to note that bed-sores were found in 11 cases. Admitting that these are occasionally unavoidable, so large a number points strongly to the insufficiency of the nursing staff.

As noted above, the number of cases of zymotic disease is large, no less than 43 patients and 4 members of the staff having been attacked since last visit, with 9 deaths, all amongst the former. The zymotic diseases included enteric fever, 6 cases; dysentery, 12 cases; erysipelas, 15 cases, and scarlatina, 13 cases. The exact source of the scarlatina was not traced.

No serious casualties are recorded.

Four patients—two male and two female—effected their escape, but were brought back in each case on the following day.

Seclusion has not been resorted to since last visit, but two female patients were restrained by locked gloves for a total period of 128½ hours to prevent removal of dressings and mutilation of fingers respectively.

The patients appeared well cared for, and their clothing was comfortable, and that of the women particularly neat and clean, but on the male side a little more attention should be paid to tidiness in dress.

Any complaints received were, for the most part, on the usual subject of detention, and none of these was judged to demand action. A patient, whose face was swollen, however, accused four attendants of violence towards him, and it appearing that a struggle had actually taken place, the matter was carefully investigated by me. Some of the patient's statements were disproved, and, as the result of the investigation, there appeared no reason to suppose that the injury received was other than accidental, or that any blame attached to the attendants except for some laxity in not reporting the occurrence.

The patients included one general paralytic, 43 epileptics, and 61 actively suicidal cases, while 88 were stated to be under special observation. Thirty-four were confined to bed, but only 7 of these were seriously ill. Several were suffering from scarlatina.

Both male and female patients were seen at dinner in their respective dining-halls. Dinner consisted of soup, meat, and potatoes, while certain special patients received rice. It was of good quality and decently served, grace being sung before commencing, and was partaken of in a fairly quiet and orderly manner.

A most satisfactory feature of this institution, and one deserving of imitation, is the fact that no less than 307 patients are taken walking beyond the grounds.

The number of usefully-employed patients is also very good, viz.—533, or over 62 per cent., including, however, 131 who merely assist the attendants in the wards. No less than 30 are employed as upholsterers, and in this connection it may be noted that it would be desirable to establish an upholsterer's shop in charge of an attendant, as it cannot be considered sanitary to tease old hair in the dayrooms.

The religious ministration is well attended to by the four Chaplains, and some 464 patients, or over 54 per cent., are able to go to Divine Service.

About 330 patients have been present at the associated entertainments, which include weekly dances, concerts and theatricals, and the annual athletic sports, while some have been taken to outside amusements, such as the circus, the picture palace, and local sports and cattle shows. Outdoor games, including cricket, football and tennis, are also provided, and altogether the recreation of the patients appears to receive due attention.

The dayrooms, dormitories, and single rooms were found in excellent order, the first-named being bright and cheerful, especially so on the female side, which is largely due to the papering of the walls, rendered possible by an economical substitute for plastering long since devised by Dr. Carre.

The beds in general were clean and comfortable, but some of the hair mattresses required re-upholstering.

The undesirability of putting some of the patients to sleep in the corridors, to which allusion has already been made, was further accentuated by certain circumstances brought to light in the course of the sworn inquiry above mentioned.

The lavatories and bathrooms were also well kept, and it was satisfactory to note that toilet paper is provided in the former.

The stores were found of good quality, and the storerooms well kept, as were also the kitchen and laundry.

A desirable addition to the institution will be a small operating room, which is about to be erected, but in view of the prevalence of zymotic disease, some of a very infectious nature, the provision of a disinfecting chamber is of even more immediate urgency, and should be taken in hand at once for the safety both of patients and staff.

Since last visit the new sewerage works have been completed, all the excavation for which was done by the patients and staff. The artesian well is also in operation, and furnishes a supply of good water, which has, however, to be supplemented a little from the town supply. A large amount of painting, decorating, and general repairs has also been carried out, partly by outside labour and partly by the patients and staff, and the new recreation ground, including a good ciuder track, is now complete. A ferry has been established to afford communication with the new farm, pending the erection of a bridge, and negotiations are in progress for a special railway siding.

No additions have been made to the nursing staff since last visit, and it is, therefore, still inadequate for the number of patients. It is, however, satisfactory to note that 20 nurses and attendants already hold the qualification of the Medico-Psychological Association, and that about 20 others receive instruction during the winter months in order to enable them to obtain it.

The various statutory books and registers were found carefully written up to date, and the Case-books and post-mortem record, as usual, reflect the greatest credit on the capable Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. O'Doherty. It must be repeated, however, that the numbers in the institution are now such as to render a second Assistant Medical Officer highly desirable.

18th September, 1913.

RICHMOND DISTRICT ASYLUM (INCLUDING PORTRANE).

INSPECTED ON 24TH, 25TH, 26TH, 27TH AND 28TH NOVEMBER, 1913.

At the commencement of last inspection, which began on the 25th November, 1912, there were on the register of these institutions the names of 1,604 males and 1,654 females, total 3,258. On the first day of the present inspection the numbers (which include two males and three females absent on probation) were 1,621 males and 1,669 females, total 3,290, showing an increase of 32 patients. Those resident were placed as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
At Richmond Asylum,	... 788	938	1,726
At Portrane Asylum,	... 831	728	1,559
Total,	... 1,619	1,666	3,285

The number admitted in the interval was 517, including 265 males and 252 females, while 239 were discharged, 245 died, and one man escaped, dying before he was brought back.

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident for last year was 6.8, or exactly the average rate of the Irish District Asylums, while the recovery rate was 38.4 per cent. on the admissions for the same period.

RICHMOND ASYLUM.

The number of deaths which took place at this Asylum since last inspection was 178, and the causes assigned include tubercular disease in 44 cases (nearly 25 per cent.), general paralysis in 27, exhaustion from mania or melancholia in 11, and epilepsy in 10. Bronchitis and pneumonia accounted for 35 deaths, and colitis, dysentery, enteric fever, and erysipelas for one each. The remaining causes of death call for no special notice. It is satisfactory to note an increase in the number of cases in which the diagnosis was verified by post-mortem examination, which was done in 30 instances, or about 17 per cent.

Dysentery was again the principal form of zymotic disease, there having been 25 cases, with one death. The remaining forms were erysipelas, 10 cases, with one death; measles, 3 cases (one amongst the staff); enteric fever, 2 cases, with one death, and diphtheria, one case in a member of the staff.

Thirteen serious casualties are recorded in the period under review. In two cases the injuries were self-inflicted; in five they were due to the violence of other patients, and in five appear to have been the result of accident. The remaining case was one of fracture of the third right rib, not certainly diagnosed until after death, which took place from early pneumonia and exhaustion. The cause could not be ascertained, and some informal inquiries were made by this department, but there was found no reason to suppose that the injury was other than accidental. Two of the injuries were incised wounds, the remainder were all fractures of bones. In no case were they fatal.

Five male patients attempted to escape, but were brought back after a period of absence varying from one to three days. Another man succeeded in escaping, and made his way to Tullamore, where he died in the workhouse.

No mechanical restraint has been resorted to since last visit, and I was glad to find that the amount of seclusion has been considerably reduced, though still 85 males and 29 females were so treated on 1,072 occasions for an average period of about 8½ hours on each occasion. Two patients were in seclusion when visited.

The patients in general showed every indication of receiving due care and attention, and their clothing was comfortable and neat in appearance, while by varying the material of the women's dresses every effort is made to avoid the appearance of uniform, and to encourage the patients to take a proper interest in their appearance.

A number of patients made complaints, mostly of an unfounded character and dealing with the subject of detention, but in some instances it was necessary to inquire at considerable length, and to discuss the cases with the Resident Medical Officers, as the result of which suggestions were made in one or two instances.

Most of the male patients and some of the women were seen at dinner, which appeared to be of good quality, and was adequate in amount and decently served.

The patients in residence included 133 epileptics, 124 actively suicidal patients, and 42 general paralytics, all of whom were under special observation.

The number of patients confined to bed was 170, and the females again outnumbered the males; there being 131 of the former to 39 of the latter. Sixty-one of the above were suffering from serious illness, and 16 from violence or excitement, while 5 men and 60 women were kept in bed merely owing to old age or debility. Three patients had contracted bed-sores, which is no matter for surprise amongst so many enfeebled cases.

About 100 male patients are taken for country walks every Saturday if weather permits, an excellent arrangement which should, if possible, be extended to a larger number, and to suitable female cases. It is also satisfactory to find that the workshop patients are sent to the recreation grounds for some hours daily, as well as attending all cricket matches and other games in summer.

The number of patients usefully employed is 885, or over 51 per cent., and it is satisfactory to observe that a large proportion of these is engaged in outdoor work, and in trades or other employments requiring skill, while the number who merely assist the attendants in the wards is only 99. The variety of the work successfully carried on in the institution calls once more for commendation, no less than 22 skilled trades being practised, which include the weaving of all the tweed used for the male patients' clothing, making boots for the institution, brush-making, mat-making, tinsmith work, and many others, in addition to the more ordinary trades, to which latter the baking of all the bread required has recently been added. One hundred and thirty men are employed in garden and farm work, and 392 women at needlework or knitting.

Since last inspection 41 associated entertainments have been given for the healthy amusement of the patients, about 350 of whom, on the average, have been able to attend them. These included weekly dances during the winter months, as well as two concerts, and the annual athletic sports. A smoking concert was also given, billiard tournaments have been held, and all the usual indoor games are provided; while out of doors football, hockey, cricket, handball, lawn tennis, and croquet have been engaged in. A number of suitable patients are also sent to afternoon performances at the theatres in charge of attendants. It is, therefore, evident that this side of treatment is not neglected.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain attends at least once a day, and the Protestant Chaplains weekly, and whenever called to visit the sick. About 710 patients are able to attend Divine Service, which has been celebrated 118 times for the Roman Catholic patients, 55 times for the Protestant Episcopalians, and 52 times for the Presbyterians since last visit.

The dormitories and single rooms were found in excellent order, and the beds very clean and well kept. In some parts there is as yet no general system of heating, but it is understood that this matter is receiving attention. The cells or single rooms in the Grange-gorman annexe—the old prison—are very gloomy, and ill-suited to their present purpose, and if those on the topmost tier are to be retained they should be fitted, like the lower cells, with electric light. Under-blankets and night-dresses are not yet universally provided on the female side, and in No. 23 Division there are no

emergency exits from the two upper floors for use in case of fire. Such exits could be easily arranged at practically no expense, and this should be done without delay. No. 12 Division is still in the builder's hands, and was not visited.

The dayrooms were cheerful and in admirable order, every effort being evidently made to give them as bright and home-like an appearance as possible. That in the annexe was not so satisfactory, and it is to be feared that but little can be done with it. Stoves were, however, in process of erection to warm it more effectively. The linoleum covering of the floor will require attention.

The sanitary and lavatory arrangements were excellent and well kept, but the bathrooms in the annexe were shabby, and fitted with inferior old baths.

The workshops, storerooms and stores, and the kitchen and laundry were all in good order, and the new tailor's shop, which is about to be brought into use, will be a very great improvement on the present one. The fine new bakery is in full work, and the new meat store is very satisfactory.

In addition to the above-mentioned improvements, 1,000 square yards of concrete paths have been laid down since last visit: the stables at the annexe have been finished as well as the drainage from the piggeries, and 1,500 square yards of walls in the male house have been plastered—the last a very great improvement. The building of nine houses for attendants has also been commenced.

The work done by the Asylum staff and patients since last visit includes a large amount of painting, both in and out of doors; the extension of telephone and other electrical communications, and the provision of the extra heating arrangements in the annexe to which reference has already been made.

No permanent additions have been made to the staff since last inspection, and, as the number of patients has increased in the interval, the remarks in our last report as to the inadequacy of the numbers apply with even greater force at present, and are again emphasised by the long list of serious casualties. It is to be hoped that the Committee, to whose enlightened administration the general condition of the institution bears ample testimony, will see their way to remedy this defect by a sufficient augmentation of the staff.

The excellence of the training which the nurses and attendants receive is evident from the large number—54 of each—who hold the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, and it is satisfactory to find that 12 nurses and 16 attendants are at present undergoing the instruction necessary to enable them to obtain that qualification.

The various statutory books and registers were found to be well kept, and the methodical manner in which the Case-books were written up as usual reflects credit on the Assistant Medical Officers. The Ward Books were also examined, and were properly written up to date.

As the result of the whole inspection it was evident that there has been no slackening on the part of the Committee and responsible officers in their endeavours to maintain and improve upon the high standard of administration which has long marked this institution.

11th December, 1913.

PORTRANE ASYLUM.

The number of patients on the register of this Asylum on the 27th November, the first of the two days occupied by the present visit, was 1,558, or 830 men and 728 women (including one man absent on probation), as against 1,562—831 males and 731 females—on the first day of last inspection (28th November, 1912). In the interval 90 patients were transferred from Richmond Asylum and 10 sent back thereto, while 16 were discharged and 68 died. The numbers are, therefore, practically unaltered.

The assigned causes of death in the fatal cases included phthisis in 23 instances, or nearly 34 per cent., a high rate; enteritis or gastritis in 3, and enteric fever in 2, whilst one patient died of diffuse peritonitis as the result of rupture of the intestine. The remaining causes present nothing calling for notice. Post-mortem examinations were made in eight cases. In the last-mentioned case the rupture was produced by a kick from another patient, and an extraordinary feature of the case was the complete absence of any symptoms until after the lapse of two days. A Coroner's Inquest was duly held, and the cause of death was found to be as stated above, the jury exonerating the staff from blame in the matter. The circumstances were also investigated by this Department in the course of the present inspection, as the result of which it appeared that no serious fault need be found with the treatment of the patient at the time of the assault or subsequently, having regard to the very peculiar facts of the case.

In addition to the above 7 other patients sustained serious injuries, of which 5 were fractures of bones, 2 caused by violence from other patients, the others apparently accidental, one consisted of an injury to the scrotum caused by a kick from another patient, and in the remaining case the left hand was accidentally crushed in the wringing machine.

Three patients suffered from erysipelas, and four patients and one member of the staff from enteric fever.

Five male patients attempted to escape, of whom four were brought back after two, four, six, and ten days, respectively. The fifth gave himself up when he had been nearly three months absent.

Mechanical restraint has not been resorted to since last visit, but seclusion was adopted in 31 cases on 53 occasions, for an average period of nearly 10 hours on each occasion.

The patients were comfortably dressed, and their clothing in general was in good order. They had all the appearance of being well cared for, and no complaints requiring special mention were received except on the subject of detention. Under the latter heading, however, several cases had to be carefully considered; but after due examination it did not appear that any action was called for.

The dining-hall was visited during dinner on both days of inspection, and no fault was to be found either with the quality or quantity of the food, or with the manner of service. The patients, though rather noisy during the meal, were in general not otherwise badly behaved.

The number in residence included 116 epileptics and 13 actively suicidal cases, of whom 77 were under special observation. Sixty-one patients were confined to bed, but only 12 of these were seriously ill, while 27 merely suffered from old age or debility. There were no general paralytics.

Some fourteen kinds of skilled work are successfully carried on in the excellent workshops of the institution, including the weaving of tweed and blankets, brush and mat making, as well as the more ordinary trades, and afford occupation to a considerable number of patients. The total number usefully employed, not including 325 who merely assist in the work of the wards, was 573, or nearly 37 per cent., of whom 133 are engaged in garden or farm work, the laying-out of the grounds affording abundant scope for out-door labour. Of the women, 135 are engaged at needlework, knitting, or crochet, and 45 in the laundry.

Recreation also has not been neglected, and weekly dances, concerts, and cinematograph entertainments, as well as athletic sports and out-door games, have afforded healthy amusement to about 700 patients. An excellent new ball-alley has been erected, and is appreciated by some of the more active.

Divine Service, at which about half the patients are able to be present, has been celebrated 62 times for the Roman Catholics and 60 times for the Protestant Episcopalians since last visit.

The dormitories and single rooms were very clean and in good order. The beds were comfortable, though under-blankets are as yet only provided when water-proof sheets are required; they were also in general properly kept, but in some instances on the female side, and especially in No. 2 Division, more care as to cleanliness would have been desirable. Only the hospital and observation patients were supplied with nightshirts.

All the day-rooms were in good order, and in the main building were bright and cheerful, but those in the temporary building were not so satisfactory in the latter respect, and also would be the better for a larger supply of papers and magazines.

Some of the baths in the emergency bath-rooms off the dormitories required painting, and some of these bath-rooms might have been tidier, but the main bath-rooms and the lavatories were satisfactory.

The kitchen, work-shops, and store-rooms were also found satisfactory, and the stores of good quality.

The structural work effected since last visit included improvements to the attendants' mess-room in No. 8 temporary building; erection of standards and lines, and general laying-out of an excellent laundry drying-green, with concrete and gravel walks; erection of a pavilion and 300 feet of shelters in the recreation grounds, in addition to the ball-alley, and improvements in connection with the water-supply.

The erection of an isolation hospital and of 13 new houses for tradesmen and attendants is engaging the attention of the Committee.

No addition has been made to the nursing staff since last visit, and it, therefore, continues inadequate in numbers; but it was satisfactory to find that 71 nurses and attendants hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, which speaks well for their training, and that no less than 46 are receiving instruction to qualify them for obtaining it.

The various books and registers were found to be carefully kept up to date, including the case-books; but the notes in the latter, especially those on the male cases, though systematically written, might be somewhat fuller, with advantage.

13th December, 1913.

SLIGO DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 5TH AND 6TH JUNE, 1913.

It is with much regret I have to record that very little has been done to carry out the recommendations made repeatedly in the past in order to improve the general standard of this institution.

There are many matters calling for the attention of the Committee, and I trust they will determine to take them in hand without delay, and bring their asylum more into harmony with modern ideas. I, therefore, suggest that the Committee should take the following matters into consideration:—

1. The provision of additional accommodation, the asylum being at present overcrowded by 125 patients.

2. The improvement of the service of the meals, by supplying table-cloths, plates, knives, forks, and delf mugs.

3. The provision of an electric tell-tale clock system throughout the institution.

4. The provision of locks for the hydrant cases, and the institution of fire-drill, which should be regularly carried out. (The hydrant boxes as they stand at present have not been opened since they were erected).

5. The provision of sufficient forms for the inmates, so that they may be able to sit down in the exercise yard, and not, as at present, lie full length on the ground.

6. The provision of night-shirts and under-blankets for both males and females.

7. The provision in the wards of objects of interest for the patients, such as games, pictures, books, papers, plants, etc.

8. The provision of uniform for the male staff.

9. The provision of some forms for the females' dressing-room, next the bath-room.

10. The erection of some urinals in the lavatories attached to the male day-rooms I. and II. (At present seven water-closets are so used for 180 men.)

11. The extension of male day-room No. II., by the removal of the walls of three single rooms, and the addition to the day-room of the space occupied by them.

Since the date of last inspection, in July, 1912, 79 males and 48 females have been admitted; 41 males and 33 females have been discharged; and 32 males and 18 females have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 429 males and 292 females, a total of 721 patients, all of whom were seen by me in the course of my visit.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions since last visit has been 29.1 amongst the males, and 37.5 amongst the females.

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during 1912 was 8.6.

The deaths were all from natural causes, no suicide or fatal accident having occurred, and in no case was a coroner's inquest necessary.

None of the deaths call for special remarks, but it is unsatisfactory to note that no post-mortem examination was made in any case.

Only one serious casualty is recorded, a male patient, owing to an accidental fall, having dislocated both his left radius and ulna.

Zymotic diseases have been limited to three cases since last visit, viz., one of scarlet fever, one of enteric fever, and one of facial erysipelas; none of these cases ending fatally.

Four attempts to escape are recorded. In three cases the patients were brought back within a day or two, and the fourth patient, a female who had gone home, was discharged without being brought back, by order of the Committee.

The register of seclusion records that three men and five women were secluded for a total number of 148 hours: and the register of restraint shows that four men were restrained, by means of the strait jacket, for a total number of 346 hours, and three women in a similar manner for a total of 64 hours. This latter method of treatment is nowadays rarely employed in asylums, and I must again recommend that every effort should be made to dispense with it as much as possible.

The staff is in the proportion of about one male attendant to every 18 male patients, and one nurse to every 17 females. This, I need scarcely say, is altogether inadequate, and it is not surprising, under such conditions, to find mechanical restraint resorted to. I hope, therefore, that the Committee will see their way to increase the strength of both the male and female staff.

The condition in which the male and female patients were found was satisfactory. They were clean, tidy, and suitably clothed, and I received no complaints worthy of mention. The wards and dormitories are kept clean, and the beds and bedding are good.

The stores were found in good order, and the various articles therein appeared satisfactory.

The returns of employment show that 238 men and 154 women are daily engaged in various forms of industrial work, exclusive of those assisting in the wards. Of these numbers, 154 men are employed on the land, and 138 women at needlework, knitting, and in the laundry.

The religious ministration continues as heretofore: 322 Roman Catholics, and 28 Protestants were present at Divine Service on last Sunday.

For the amusement of the patients weekly dances are given, and at Christmas and Hallowe'en a special dance and feast. At these entertainments 45 of each sex are able to be present.

Outdoor games, such as football, cricket, and hockey, are now almost universal in asylums, and are highly appreciated by the inmates, and I should like to see such games introduced into this institution.

With regard to improvements carried out since last inspection, I may mention that many of the rooms and corridors on the male side have been plastered, and are thereby greatly improved. The female side is at present receiving the same attention.

The books and registers were found written up to date.

6th June, 1913.

WATERFORD DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 20TH AUGUST, 1913.

There are at present on the books of this institution the names of 632 patients, in the proportion of 333 men to 299 women. Since the

date of last inspection, on the 17th October, 1912, 52 patients have been admitted, 26 have been discharged, and 17 died, and 2 were discharged as not insane. These changes show that an increase of 7 patients has taken place during the period under review.

The deaths were due to natural causes. In one case a coroner's inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict that death was due to degeneration of the heart. The other deaths call for no special remarks.

It was satisfactory to observe that several improvements have been carried out during the year. New floors have been laid on concrete in the laundry; a new drying-closet, which gives great satisfaction, has been erected, the dining-hall and Protestant Chapel have been re-painted and decorated, as have also many of the day-rooms, dormitories, and corridors. Pictures and coloured table-cloths have been added to the day-rooms, which greatly improve their appearance, and more are being gradually introduced.

I should like to draw the attention of the Committee of Management to both the bread store and the meat store, which are too small, and could easily be enlarged without incurring any great expense.

The introduction of a refrigerator would also be found most useful.

No suicide or fatal accident has occurred during the year; but two casualties to female patients are recorded, both involving fractures of bones, viz., a fracture of the left arm and a Pott's fracture of the right leg. The latter was caused by an accidental fall in the dining-hall; but no information could be obtained as to how the former occurred.

The general health of the patients has been satisfactory, and only three cases of zymotic disease have occurred during the period covered by this report, viz., one of enteric fever, and two of erysipelas. Unfortunately one of the latter ended fatally.

Seclusion has been used in the treatment of only one female patient on four occasions, for a total of 23 hours; and restraint, by means of a canvas jacket, was used also with one female patient for 233 hours in all for surgical reasons.

A male patient escaped, but was only absent from the asylum for five hours when he was re-taken.

The staff of attendants and nurses is in the proportion of about one to 14 patients on each side.

At present seven attendants and two nurses hold the Medico-Psychological Association's certificate for proficiency in mental nursing, but instruction is also given to 16 other members, to enable them to obtain this qualification.

It is most necessary, in my opinion, that fire-drill should be introduced, and instruction given regularly to the staff, so that they may be able to deal at once with an outbreak of fire should such occur.

During my visit to-day nearly all the patients were seen in the grounds attached to the asylum, and, with some few exceptions, they were quiet and well-behaved.

I received some complaints, and made inquiries into those which appeared to require investigation. None of them, however, call for any special observations.

The condition of both the male and female patients as regards clothing was quite satisfactory.

The beds and bedding throughout the entire asylum were clean and in excellent order.

The dinners seen during my visit were good and properly served; but some of the table-cloths should be more frequently changed, several being soiled to-day.

Some of the patients were noisy and excited during dinner. Such cases should, for the comfort of the others, be removed from the main dining-hall.

The table of employment shows that, excluding ward cleaners, 85 men and 146 women were industriously employed to-day. This is a small proportion, and I think an effort should be made to employ a greater number.

Religious ministrations are carefully attended to; nearly five hundred patients were present at Divine Service on last Sunday.

The amusements for the patients consist of dances, concerts, plays, etc., and some are taken for pic-nics to the seaside.

The registers and case-books are carefully written up to date.

20th August, 1913.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE
INSANE.

ARMAGH RETREAT PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 13TH MARCH, 1913.

When last visited, on the 3rd August, 1912, there were on the books of this institution the names of twelve gentlemen and twenty-one ladies, total thirty-three, all under certificates; in addition to those of two voluntary boarders, one of each sex. Since that date two gentlemen and six ladies have been admitted under certificates, two gentlemen and five ladies have been discharged, and three ladies died, leaving twelve gentlemen and nineteen ladies, total thirty-one.

Of the voluntary boarders, three ladies have been admitted, and one gentleman and two ladies discharged, leaving two ladies, both of whom seem at present to be suitable cases to remain on that footing.

The causes of death in the three cases which terminated fatally are returned as "splenic fever" in one, and pneumonia in two, both of the latter being of advanced age. The general health of the establishment otherwise is stated to have been very good, and no serious casualties are recorded since last inspection, nor was it necessary to resort to mechanical restraint; but one lady was secluded on two occasions for a total period of 2½ hours.

There were no escapes.

The ladies and gentlemen were all seen and were suitably dressed, and, on the whole, neat and tidy, except in the case of two or three difficult patients. No complaints were received, and in general an atmosphere of contentment seemed to prevail, the impression given being that the patients receive attention and kindly treatment.

One epileptic is under special observation, but no patients were confined to bed.

No less than six patients, in addition to the two voluntary boarders, are allowed beyond the grounds on parole, and four others within the grounds, which are extensive and picturesque; while the total number able to take walking exercise is thirty, and ten enjoy carriage drives.

It is also satisfactory to note that ten go to Church outside, and eighteen attend Divine Service in the institution, which has been visited on various occasions by clergymen of different denominations.

A considerable proportion of the patients have been able to take part in the games provided, including tennis, bowls, and billiards, while other entertainments have been given. In addition, two have engaged in carpentry, three in gardening, and four do some work on the farm. It is, therefore, evident that attention is paid to the proper amusement and occupation of the patients.

Some of the gentlemen were seen at dinner, which was of good quality, and neatly served.

The various bed-rooms were clean, and, with few exceptions, bright and cheerful, eight of them having been painted, papered, and re-carpeted since last visit, and the beds were on the whole well kept

and comfortable. The sitting-rooms and dining-rooms occupied by the ladies, and that used by the well-behaved gentlemen, are cheerful and in good order, and the latter has been provided with new furniture. Improvement has also been effected in the day-room occupied by the more troublesome gentlemen, and more light has been given to the gentlemen's corridor, as well as to three bed-rooms. One or two minor matters, susceptible of easy rectification, were pointed out.

Dr. J. G. Allen is assisted by Dr. J. L. Dunlop, who acts as consulting physician, but I regret to have to record the loss which the institution has sustained in the death of Mr. Joseph Allen, for many years co-licensee with Dr. Allen.

The various registers and books are carefully kept.

13th March, 1913.

ARMAGH RETREAT PRIVATE ASYLUM

INSPECTED ON 6TH NOVEMBER, 1913.

Since the last inspection, on the 13th March, 1913 (when there were on the books the names of 31 certified patients—12 gentlemen and 19 ladies—and 2 lady voluntary boarders), 12 certified and 5 voluntary patients have been admitted, 7 of the former and 4 of the latter have been discharged, while 3 certified patients died, leaving 33 certified patients—12 gentlemen and 21 ladies—and 3 voluntary boarders—2 gentlemen and 1 lady. Two of the voluntary boarders are suitable cases to remain on that footing, but the third is more doubtful, being an epileptic boy only ten years old. He is of fair intelligence, however, and is capable of appreciating his position, so that, in the absence of more suitable accommodation for such a case in this country, his continued residence may be sanctioned provisionally for the present.

All the patients were seen, and appeared well and kindly treated. A general air of contentment prevailed, and no complaints were received—on the contrary, voluntary testimony was offered to the kindness shown the patients. They were suitably dressed and neat in their attire. None were confined to bed. There are two epileptics, but no actively suicidal cases, nor is it considered necessary to keep any under special observation.

The general health of the institution since last visit has been good. The causes of the three deaths above noted were anæmia in one, and gastro-enteritis in two cases.

One gentleman attempted to escape, and was actually absent for four days before being found, but he does not appear to have been the worse for his adventure.

It was considered necessary to restrain one gentleman for a period of 21 hours by means of the strait jacket, owing to excitement, and the fear that he might injure himself or others, and a lady was placed in seclusion, on 22 occasions, for a total period of 32 hours.

It is satisfactory to note that no less than fourteen patients are allowed out on parole, ten outside and four within the grounds. The boy above mentioned attends a school in the neighbourhood. Thirty-three are able to take walking exercise, while eleven enjoy carriage drives. Ten do some work in the garden or farm, and two find occupation at carpentry. Tennis and bowls are available

for such as can play them, and indoors billiards and other games are provided, while entertainments are occasionally given.

A few patients were taken to the seaside during the summer.

Eighteen patients attend Divine Service in the institution, which is frequently visited by Protestant, and occasionally by Roman Catholic clergymen. No less than ten patients go to Church outside.

The dayrooms generally were in excellent order and bright and cheerful, but that occupied by the less favourable male cases, although a good deal better than formerly, is still susceptible of being improved by the provision of floor rugs, additional furniture, and objects of interest.

The bedrooms were well kept, though one or two might be better ventilated, and the beds were comfortable and in good order. It is not, however, desirable that two patients should occupy a bedroom by themselves.

The gentlemen's department might be further improved by covering in the passage to the outdoor lavatory, and the closets there should be enclosed in some way, for example, by a wooden screen, so as to ensure privacy.

The numbers of the staff are unaltered.

The various statutory registers and books, including the Case-books, are carefully kept up to date.

6th November, 1913.

BELMONT PARK PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 30TH JANUARY, 1913.

Since last inspection, eight gentlemen have been admitted, six have been discharged recovered, and two have died, so that the number of certified patients in this licensed house remains the same as at the previous visit, in July, 1912, viz., sixty-one.

No change has taken place in the voluntary boarders, the two gentlemen who were residing as such at the time of last visit being still in the house.

Both the deaths were due to natural causes, viz.:—dilatation of the heart in one case, and acute bronchitis in the other.

No escape or casualty of any kind has occurred during the period under notice.

Seclusion has not been resorted to in the treatment of any patient, but restraint was found necessary in two cases, one for 10 hours and one for 9½ hours, in both cases in order to prevent injury to themselves and others.

The religious ministration receives every attention. Thirty-eight gentlemen are able to attend Divine Service, which is celebrated within the institution, and one gentleman goes to Church outside.

Twenty-seven go for country walks twice each week; six are able to enjoy drives; and eight have been taken on excursions. Outdoor and indoor games are provided, and also cinematograph entertainments.

One of the dining-rooms has been much improved by the addition of a large window, a good deal of painting and decoration has also been carried out, but many portions of the buildings still require to be likewise renovated.

The various books and registers were found written up to date.

30th January, 1913.

BELMONT PARK PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 19TH AUGUST, 1913.

There are at present resident in this institution sixty gentlemen under certificates, and two voluntary boarders. The names of two other gentlemen appear on the books, but they are at present out on trial.

Since the date of the last visit, on 30th January, five gentlemen have been admitted, one has been discharged, and three died.

The deaths were from natural causes, and are registered as due to phthisis, apoplexy, and heart disease, respectively.

The general health has been good; no casualties have occurred, and no escape or attempt at such has taken place since last visit.

Restraint or seclusion has not been employed in the treatment of any patient during the period under review.

To-day I found nearly all the gentlemen sitting out in the grounds attached to the asylum. They were properly dressed, and I received no complaints calling for mention.

Religious ministrations are carefully attended to, and about forty patients are able to be present at Divine Service on Sundays. A Roman Catholic Chaplain visits the institution daily.

The amusements provided consist of concerts, magic lantern and cinematograph entertainments, also the usual indoor and outdoor games, such as billiards, cards, croquet, etc.

Twelve gentlemen are taken for carriage drives; twenty-four go for walks in the country; and twenty-eight on excursions to the seaside.

Many parts of the asylum have been painted and decorated, and thereby much improved; but other portions are still in need of the same attention.

The condition in which I found the institution was satisfactory; the beds and bedding were clean and in good order, and also the dormitories and day-rooms.

The various books and registers are written up to date.

19th August, 1913.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

INSPECTED ON 6TH MARCH, 1913.

When last inspected, on the 25th October, 1912, there were resident in this institution 41 patients (13 gentlemen and 28 ladies) under certificates, and 4 ladies as voluntary boarders. Since then two certified ladies have been admitted, two were discharged, and one died, leaving 40 patients (13 gentlemen and 27 ladies) under certificates; while one gentleman and two ladies have been admitted voluntarily, and two ladies have been discharged, leaving one gentleman and four ladies in residence as voluntary boarders. (One of the certified cases admitted had previously been a voluntary boarder).

The cause of the death, as certified, was weakness following on abdominal cancer.

All the patients were interviewed, except one voluntary boarder, who was out. The voluntary boarders seen are at present suitable cases to remain on that footing.

No complaints of a reasonable character were received, and the patients gave the impression of being well cared for, and as happy as their mental state would permit. They were suitably dressed and generally neat and tidy in their attire.

The health of the establishment has been good since last visit, and there have been neither serious casualties nor escapes, nor has it been necessary to resort to restraint or seclusion in the interval.

One gentleman and one lady were confined to bed when visited; the latter, a voluntary boarder, suffering from paralysis of long standing. One epileptic and one suicidal case were under special observation.

Seven gentlemen and 19 ladies are able to attend Divine Service indoors, while seven ladies go to Church outside. Since last inspection the institution has been visited eight times by a Protestant Episcopal Clergyman, once by a Methodist Clergyman, and once by a member of the Society of Friends. This number of visits cannot, to say the least, be regarded as excessive.

Twenty patients enjoy drives, while 37 are able to take walking exercise, and four do some gardening.

Twenty amuse themselves with music, sewing, and other employments, and some have been able to visit the theatre, and to attend concerts.

The various bedrooms and dayrooms were in good order and well kept; but in some instances more care in polishing the floors would add to the neatness of the rooms, and the part of the house occupied by the ladies will be greatly improved when the long-projected alterations have been carried out. These have not yet been commenced, but I was given to understand that the matter is in hand, and that the work will shortly be begun. A very great change for the better is, however, being actually carried out in the new ground which is being arranged for the more troublesome ladies, where a very neat pavilion is approaching completion. In addition to the work being done upon this, several rooms have been papered and painted since last visit.

The staff now consists of a Matron, two Assistant Matrons, and ten nurses for the ladies, and a Head Attendant and eight attendants for the gentlemen. These include three of each sex who are on duty at night. The medical attendance remains as before, there being no resident Medical Officer.

The various registers are kept up to date, except that some columns in the Register of Admissions are not filled in. The notes in the Case-books are carefully written, but those taken immediately on admission might, with advantage, be fuller.

6th March, 1913.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

INSPECTED ON 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1913.

On my visit of inspection to this institution to-day, I found that extensive alterations and improvements in the way of enlarging and re-modelling the west wing are in progress, and are expected to be completed early next year. These alterations will bring the establishment well up to date in modern requirements, and will improve the general comfort of the patients who reside in it.

Since the date of last visit, on 6th March, 1913, six ladies and two gentlemen have been admitted; one lady and two gentlemen have been discharged, and two ladies and one gentleman died.

The deaths were due to natural causes, viz.—bronchitis in two cases and heart failure in one.

As regards the voluntary boarders, five (four ladies and one gentleman) were in residence at the time of last visit, and since then two (one of each sex) have come in, and four (two ladies and two gentlemen) have left, so that there are on the register to-day the names of three ladies residing as voluntary boarders.

The general health of the patients has been excellent. One casualty was, however, recorded, viz.—a fracture of the neck of the femur, caused by a patient tripping over a mat in the hall.

No restraint or seclusion has been resorted to, and no escape has taken place since last visit.

I found all the ladies and gentlemen to-day comfortably dressed, and clean and tidy in appearance, and I received no complaints (except on the ground of detention) that were not obviously the outcome of delusions.

The beds and bedding were every where clean and well kept, and also the sittingrooms.

Thirteen ladies and seven gentlemen attend Divine Service, which is celebrated in the institution, and seven ladies go to Church outside.

Nearly all are able to take walking exercise within the grounds, and twenty are taken out for drives in the country.

Lawn tennis, croquet, billiards, music, cards, &c., are provided for their amusement, while a number interest themselves in painting, gardening, &c.

Several of the rooms and a corridor on the male side have recently been papered and painted.

The registers and case-books were found carefully written up to date.

2nd September, 1913.

CARRIGLEA PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 29TH JANUARY, 1913.

Since this private asylum was last visited, in July, 1912, twelve ladies have been admitted and ten have been discharged, leaving at present the names of forty-nine ladies on the books of the institution.

No deaths, escapes, or any serious casualties have taken place, and the general health has been excellent.

Restraint or seclusion has not been employed in the treatment of any patient, and no complaints except on the ground of detention were received.

All parts of the institution were found clean and in good order, the patients were neat in appearance and suitably dressed, and they appear to receive kind treatment and care.

Divine Service, which thirty ladies are able to attend, is celebrated in the asylum.

The amusements provided consist of cinematograph entertainments, concerts, dances, &c., and forty-five ladies are taken for walks in the country.

Some improvements have been carried out since last inspection, viz.—a new sittingroom has been provided in the outer building, and a second pleasure ground is at present being laid out for this part of the asylum.

The books and registers were found carefully written up to date.

29th January, 1913.

CARRIGLEA PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 19TH AUGUST, 1913.

On my visit of inspection to this asylum to-day, I found it, as usual, maintained in excellent order throughout. The beds and bedding were clean and comfortable, and also the sittingrooms; and it is evident that every care and attention is bestowed on the patients in the institution.

Since the last inspection took place, on the 29th January, eleven ladies have been admitted, and six have been discharged; so that there are at this date the names of fifty-four ladies on the register of the asylum.

The general health has been excellent, and no deaths have occurred since the date of last visit.

No one was confined to bed to-day.

Seclusion has not been used in the treatment of any patient, but it was found necessary on one occasion to resort to restraint with one lady, by means of a loose jacket, for 1½ hours, owing to violence and excitement.

I found the patients to-day all suitably dressed, and I received no complaints, except on the ground of detention.

Many of the ladies occupy themselves at needlework, painting, gardening, &c. Pic-nics, theatricals, concerts, and outdoor games are also provided for their amusement.

The registers and case-books were found carefully written up to date.

19th August, 1913.

ELM LAWN PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 18TH FEBRUARY, 1913.

No change has taken place in the numbers since last visit, the four ladies then in residence under certificates continuing under care, as well as the two voluntary boarders. All were seen, but the voluntary boarders were not spoken with, as they were starting for a walk. As usual, all the ladies gave evidence of being well cared for and kindly treated.

The house and grounds are in good order.

The general health has, on the whole, been good, but one lady suffered from anthrax in the summer. One lady was in bed to-day owing to the severity of the weather, and another from paralysis; the latter is suffering from asthma, following a series of epileptic seizures.

One lady goes for carriage drives, and has been taken to the pantomime and picture palaces. She also goes for walks, as do the volun-

tary boarders, and all three are able to go to Church. A clergyman visits the others occasionally.

The outside of the house has been coloured, except the front, and one of the sittingrooms has been papered and painted. A geyser has been installed in the bathroom, and is found most convenient.

The books are carefully written up to date.

18th February, 1913.

ELM LAWN PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 21ST JULY, 1913.

No changes have taken place amongst the patients in this asylum since the date of last visit, on the 18th February of this year.

I saw to-day the four certified ladies who are in residence, and they appear to receive proper care and attention.

The same two voluntary boarders are still residing in the house, but both were out at the time of my visit.

The house was found in fairly good order.

The staff is unchanged.

The case-books and other registers were found written up to date.

21st July, 1913.

FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 27TH FEBRUARY, 1913.

Since the 15th August, 1912, the date of last inspection, three patients (two gentlemen and one lady) have been admitted, and five (three gentlemen and two ladies) have been discharged. One gentleman committed suicide by poisoning himself with veronal, and this fatality formed the subject of a Coroner's inquest. An inquiry on oath was also held by this Department, as the result of which it was found that no blame was attached to the management of the institution in connection with the matter.

Two ladies were resident as voluntary boarders at the time of last visit, and since then seven gentlemen and one lady have come in, and two gentlemen and one lady have left; so that at present five gentlemen and two ladies are residing as such.

The general health has been good, only two females being confined to bed to-day—one suffering from paralysis and the other from a minor ailment.

One casualty is recorded, viz.:—the foot of a male patient was burned by a hot-water bottle.

No seclusion has been employed in the treatment of any patient, but restraint, by means of the wet pack, was used for four hours with a male patient, owing to violence and excitement.

Thirteen patients, including males and females, are able to attend Divine Service, which is celebrated by the Episcopalian Chaplain within the institution every Sunday, and a Roman Catholic clergyman visits occasionally.

Thirteen ladies and six gentlemen are taken out for drives, and eight gentlemen and twenty-six ladies take walks about the grounds attached to the asylum.

Several improvements are in course of being carried out, including the provision of a new and ample water supply, and a new bathroom. Many of the rooms and corridors have been papered and painted, but a good deal is still required in this direction.

At present there is no male head attendant, and this want is greatly felt, and very noticeable in the untidiness of some of the male attendants and their rooms.

The amusements provided consist of concerts, dances, football, and golf, besides the usual indoor games, such as billiards, cards, &c.

The books were found written up to date.

27th February, 1913.

FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM

INSPECTED ON 6TH AUGUST, 1913.

There are at present on the books of this institution the names of ten gentlemen and twenty-five ladies as certified patients. Since the date of last inspection, on the 27th February, two gentlemen and three ladies have been admitted, two ladies have been discharged, and one lady died, at the age of 70, from pneumonia.

As regards the voluntary boarders, the following changes have taken place. There were seven in residence at the time of last visit, and since then six have come in, and eight have left, so that to-day I found five (four gentlemen and one lady) residing as such. One of the gentlemen was obviously suffering from delusions, and I gave directions that he should either be removed or certified.

The general health of the patients has been good. No one was confined to bed to-day.

No casualty is recorded, and no seclusion has been employed in the treatment of any patient during the period under review. Restraint was, however, used on two occasions with one gentleman, by means of the "wet pack," for a total number of ten hours, owing to violence and excitement.

Divine Service, which is celebrated within the institution, is attended by ten ladies and one gentleman, while six gentlemen and two ladies are able to go to churches in the neighbourhood.

At the time of my visit nearly all the patients were seen in the grounds attached to the institution. They were found suitably dressed, clean, and tidy in appearance.

I received no complaints calling for mention.

Eighteen ladies and four gentlemen are taken out for drives in the country, and twenty-four ladies and ten gentlemen are able to enjoy walks within the grounds. Lawn tennis, croquet, dances, and concerts are provided for their amusement.

Several improvements have been carried out since last visit, including the erection of a water tower 50 feet high, and capable of holding 6,000 gallons. This tower is supplied from an artesian well, from which the water is raised by an oil-driven engine. An outside hydrant and four inside taps, with hose connection, have been added. These are in direct communication with the water tower.

The main hall and some of the bedrooms in Farnham House have been decorated, and in Maryville a new bathroom has been added, and some of the rooms have been painted and papered.

The case-books and other registers were found written up to date.

6th August, 1913.

HAMPSTEAD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 15TH APRIL, 1913.

When last visited, on the 23rd September, 1913, there were twenty-two gentlemen resident in this institution. Since then two have been admitted, and the same number discharged, while one died of bronchitis, at the age of 89, leaving twenty-one, all under certificates.

The general health of the institution in the interval has been very good, and there were no serious casualties, nor did any case require treatment by means of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

All the patients were seen, and no reasonable complaints were received, while there was every evidence of good care and kindly treatment. One patient was confined to bed, suffering from a cold. Three were under special observation.

Seventeen gentlemen attend Divine Service, which is held in the institution once a month only, but a Protestant clergyman attends patients individually at more frequent intervals. A sick Roman Catholic patient received frequent visits from his clergyman. One gentleman goes to Church outside.

Nineteen patients take walking exercise, seven enjoy carriage and four motor drives, whilst three play handball, and ten do some gardening. Entertainments have been given in the form of a cinematograph display, weekly smoking concerts, and small social parties at the private houses of the proprietors, in addition to visits to the theatre enjoyed by three gentlemen. Some of the gentlemen were engaged in cutting wood with a cross-cut saw, an excellent means of exercise.

One of the private sittingrooms has been re-decorated and re-furnished since last visit, and some outdoor painting has been done. The former became necessary in consequence of a small fire, which was easily extinguished by the attendants.

The institution was in its usual good order, and both bedrooms and sittingrooms were neat and tidy.

The staff consists of a head attendant, eight ordinary attendants, and one night attendant.

The various registers and the case-book are carefully written up to date.

15th April, 1913.

HAMPSTEAD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 10TH OCTOBER, 1913.

On my visit of inspection to this private asylum to-day I found it, as usual, maintained in excellent order throughout.

There are at present nineteen gentlemen under certificates, and one voluntary boarder in residence, all of whom I saw to-day. I found them in good health, comfortably looked after, and I received no complaints worthy of mention.

Since the date of last visit, on the 15th of April, one gentleman has been discharged, and one gentleman died, from brain disease and gastro-enteritis.

No restraint or seclusion has been used, and no casualties of any kind have occurred.

Divine Service, which is celebrated in the institution, is attended by sixteen gentlemen.

Amusements of various kinds are provided, such as tennis and croquet, besides the usual indoor games. Seven gentlemen are taken out for carriage drives in the country, five occasionally for motor drives, and others occupy themselves at gardening, &c.

A change to the seaside was enjoyed by five gentlemen during the summer.

The various books and registers were found carefully kept, and written up to date.

10th October, 1913.

HARTFIELD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 8TH APRIL, 1913.

There are on the books to-day the names of twenty-four gentlemen under certificates in this licensed house. Since last visit, on the 16th September, 1912, seven gentlemen have been admitted, nine have been discharged, and two have died—one from heart failure and one from phthisis.

The following changes have taken place amongst the voluntary boarders:—At the time of last visit two were in residence; since then twenty-two have come in, and the same number have left, and two have died—one from heart failure and one from *delirium tremens*; so that to-day there were no voluntary boarders in this institution.

Two gentlemen were confined to bed to-day, both owing to debility.

The general health is reported to have been good, and no zymotic disease or casualty has occurred since last inspection.

The gentlemen were in the grounds at the time of my visit, and it was stated that they spend much of their time in the open air.

Twelve enjoy motor and carriage drives, and six go for walks beyond the grounds attached to the asylum.

No restraint or seclusion has been resorted to during the period under review.

All the gentlemen were found in a satisfactory condition as regards their dress and personal appearance, and I received no complaints calling for mention.

I was present at dinner, which consisted of roast beef, boiled ham, and vegetables, followed by sweets. The service was carried out in a proper manner, and the behaviour of all present was excellent.

Nineteen gentlemen are able to attend Divine Service, which is celebrated within the institution on Sundays and holidays.

The amusements provided consist of concerts, gramophone entertainments, croquet, tennis, cards, &c.

The books and registers were found written up to date.

8th April, 1913.

HARTFIELD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 3RD OCTOBER, 1913.

On the date of last inspection, 8th April, 1913, there were on the register of this institution the names of twenty-four gentlemen under certificates, and five more have since been admitted. Two were dis-

charged recovered, while three died, so that the number remains unaltered. In the same period there were also twenty-five admitted as voluntary boarders, of whom twenty have left and three died, leaving two in residence, both of whom appear at present to be suitable cases to remain on this footing.

The causes of death assigned in the cases which ended fatally included general paralysis, cancer, senile decay, and in the voluntary cases two of *delirium tremens* and one of chronic heart disease. Patients suffering from *delirium tremens* should, however, be certified, as they cannot be considered suitable either to be admitted or to continue as voluntary boarders.

The general health of the institution is stated to have been satisfactory, and no serious casualties are recorded, nor is the use of seclusion. Two patients were, however, restrained owing to violence—one for two hours by means of a sheet, the other on two occasions for eleven hours in all, by the strait jacket.

There were no escapes, one patient who made an attempt having been immediately retaken.

About twenty-two patients are able to attend Divine Service, which is held at the institution on Sundays and holidays, but none go to Church outside.

Six patients go for walks, and about ten enjoy carriage and twelve motor drives, while four or five play tennis or other outdoor games, and ten engage in indoor games, including billiards. In addition, one finds some useful occupation at housework, and two at gardening. No entertainments, however, seem to have been given since last visit.

The patients, all of whom were seen, were suitably dressed, and neat in their attire, and appeared to be well cared. No reasonable complaints were received, and they seemed as contented as could be expected. None were confined to bed, and none are under special observation. Four are, however, stated to be epileptic.

The various sittingrooms, dormitories, and bedrooms were in good order, and the beds clean and comfortable. New linoleum has been laid on some of the corridors, and some painting has been done since last visit.

There is no resident Medical Officer at present, but Dr. E. P. Eustace attends daily. It is to be presumed that this is only a temporary arrangement, and that a resident Medical Officer will be appointed as soon as possible.

The books and registers were found to be kept up to date.

3rd October, 1913.

HIGHFIELD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 10TH APRIL, 1913.

Since last inspection, on the 1st October, 1912, one lady was admitted to this institution under certificates, and one died at the advanced age of 92, so that no change has taken place in the numbers, which are thirteen, in addition to three ladies who reside as voluntary boarders, and are suitable cases to remain on that footing.

The general health of the establishment has been very good, and there were no serious casualties, except in the case of the lady who died. This patient, whose age, as already stated, was 92, sustained

a fracture of the neck of the right femur from a fall on the drawing-room floor not long before her death.

Neither restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to since last visit.

All the ladies were seen, and were suitably dressed, and bore evidence of being well cared for and kindly treated, no complaints having been received from any of them.

Three ladies go to Church outside, and seven attend Divine Service in the institution. Although a regular service is held only once a month, the Protestant patients are individually visited by a clergyman much more frequently, while a Roman Catholic clergyman attended the patients of his communion at Christmas.

Three ladies enjoy carriage drives, and twelve take walking exercise twice daily. Four amuse themselves with music, seven do some needlework, and three are able to attend concerts and go to the opera in Dublin, while one lady occupies herself with the care of poultry, and three do some gardening.

The bedrooms and sittingrooms are, as usual, in excellent order.

The staff consists of a matron, a housekeeper, and five nurses, and one nurse is on duty at night.

The various books and registers are carefully kept, and the case-books give interesting details of the cases.

10th April, 1913.

HIGHFIELD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 1ST DECEMBER, 1913.

During the period which has elapsed since the date of last visit, on the 10th April, one lady has been admitted under certificates, and one lady has died from cancer, which leaves on the books to-day the name of thirteen certified ladies.

As regards the voluntary boarders, three were in residence at the time of last visit. Since then two have come in and one has left, so that there are now four ladies residing as such.

The general health has been excellent, and no one was confined to bed at the time of my visit.

Restraint or seclusion has not been used during the period under review.

One lady who was under special care attempted to escape on two occasions, but did not succeed in getting beyond the grounds.

The condition of the patients as regards personal neatness and dress was highly satisfactory.

The sittingrooms and bedrooms are kept in excellent order.

A number of the rooms and corridors have been papered and painted since last visit.

The staff consists of a matron, an assistant matron, and five nurses. Seven ladies are able to attend Divine Service, which is held in the institution, and four go to Churches in the neighbourhood.

Concerts, music, and bridge provide amusement for those in residence. Three ladies are taken out for drives, and twelve take walking exercise in the grounds of the institution.

The books and registers were found carefully written up to date.

1st December, 1913.

LINDVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 5TH MAY, 1913.

When last visited, on the 11th November, 1912, there were on the registers of this institution the names of 46 certified patients (14 gentlemen and 32 ladies), and two voluntary boarders; one of each sex. Since then eleven certified patients have been admitted, and eight discharged, while one gentleman died of senile decay and cerebral softening, leaving in residence 13 gentlemen and 35 ladies—total, 48—under certificates. One of the voluntary boarders also left, leaving one lady in residence on that footing, who is quite a suitable case.

The general health of the establishment is stated to have been good since last inspected, and no casualties are reported, nor is there any record of restraint or seclusion having been resorted to.

One gentleman attempted to escape, but was absent less than an hour.

The patients, all of whom were seen, were suitably dressed, and bore evidence of due care. In the case of one gentleman, however, a little more attention to neatness of attire would be desirable.

No complaints judged deserving of serious consideration were received.

One gentleman was confined to bed when seen, owing to old age and debility; and six ladies are stated to be under special observation—one suffering from epilepsy, the others on account of suicidal tendencies.

The number of patients on parole is still very satisfactory—seven being allowed outside, and ten within the grounds.

The great majority of the patients are able to take some exercise, and five gentlemen and seventeen ladies enjoy country walks, while four ladies go for carriage drives. In addition to various games, two theatrical performances have been given for the amusement of the patients, and dances are held twice a week. Three gentlemen do a little gardening, and about twenty-nine ladies find more or less occupation at needlework, assisting in the housework, and so forth.

No alteration has apparently taken place in the ministrations of religion, the establishment being visited by clergymen once a fortnight only. Thirty-six patients attend Divine Service in the institution, while eleven go to Church outside.

Various renewals of linoleum and furniture have been effected since last visit, and five bedrooms have been papered and painted, while the re-decoration of the staircase and landings is about to be taken in hand.

The various bedrooms, sittingrooms, and dormitories were found in good order, and well kept, and the sittingrooms on the gentlemen's side are now in use, and afford suitable accommodation. The criticism of the size of the dayroom for troublesome ladies, in last year's report, however, still applies.

The staff consists of a matron, with four attendants and ten nurses by day, and one attendant and three nurses at night.

Since last visit Dr. Williams has resigned, and Dr. Osburne is now assisted by Dr. J. C. Osburne, who has just taken up duty.

The various books were found carefully kept, and the notes in the case-books continue to afford a good description of the cases under care.

5th May, 1913.

LINDVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 15TH AND 21ST NOVEMBER, 1913.

There are now on the books of this private asylum the names of 48 certified patients, of whom 14 are males and 34 females. All were seen in the course of my visit, with the exception of one gentleman, who was absent on trial.

One lady continues to reside as a voluntary boarder, and one gentleman, who came in since last inspection, has since left.

Since the date of last visit, on the 5th May, five gentlemen and seven ladies have been admitted; three gentlemen and eight ladies have been discharged; and one gentleman died of senile decay, at the age of 75 years.

The health of the patients is good; only two ladies are at present confined to bed, but one of them is seriously ill.

There has been no resort to restraint, but seclusion was employed in the treatment of two females on two occasions, for a total of 6½ hours.

Both ladies and gentlemen were clean, tidy, and properly dressed. One lady was unable to go out, as her boots were being repaired. The matron should attend more closely to such matters.

Two casualties are recorded, both occurring to the same male patient—one being a wound of his wrist owing to pushing his hand through a window, the other an injury to his arm, sustained by smashing a pane of glass in a door.

Thirty ladies and twelve gentlemen attend Divine Service, which is celebrated within the institution, and five of each sex go to Churches outside.

Dances, concerts, and gramophone entertainments are given for the amusement of the patients, at which about thirty-four are able to be present.

Needlework, lace and fancy work give occupation to sixteen ladies; others assist in housework; and three gentlemen amuse themselves by helping in the garden.

The house was found in fairly good order; several rooms have been papered and painted since last visit, and the painters are at present engaged at the staircase, but many other parts still require the same attention.

The heating is carried out by radiators, and the entire house was found quite warm, but as some of the sittingrooms are without fireplaces, it would be a great advantage if fires were lighted in some of the corridors, where the patients could sit and enjoy the comforts of the home-like fireside.

The registers and case-books were all found carefully written up to date.

21st November, 1913.

HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 28TH MAY, 1913.

The changes among the patients in this licensed house since the last visit, in November, 1912, have been the admission of fifteen gentlemen, the discharge of six, and the death of five; leaving at the present date the names of ninety-six gentlemen resident under certificates.

Nine voluntary boarders were in residence at the time of last visit, and since then six have come in, and three have left, so that on this date there are twelve gentlemen residing as such.

The deaths were due in every case to natural causes, viz.:—hemiplegia, anaemia, degeneration of the heart, cerebral hæmorrhage, and general paralysis of the insane.

The general health has been good, only two patients being confined to bed at the time of my visit.

No restraint or seclusion has been employed in the treatment of any patient during the period under review.

One attempt at suicide is recorded: a gentleman having tried to hang himself with his braces, but, fortunately, the attempt was discovered in time.

To-day I found nearly all the patients out walking in the grounds attached to the institution. They were clean, suitably dressed, and appear to receive proper care and consideration. Some few gentlemen were confined to the house, and more care and attention is certainly necessary with these cases, not only as regards their personal tidiness, but also to insure that they are kept perfectly clean and dry.

In a former report I drew attention to the fact that the sheets were not changed sufficiently often. This fact was more noticeable to-day, and I must again comment unfavourably on their condition. All sheets should be changed every week.

I was present at dinner, which was ample, good, and properly served; and the behaviour of all present was excellent in every way.

The dayrooms and dormitories were found clean, and in good order.

Divine Service, which is celebrated in the institution, is attended by eighty of the patients. A new Chapel is at present being built, and it is expected will be completed at an early date.

The staff consists of four Brothers and ten attendants for day duty, while at night one Brother and one attendant are always on duty. There is, however, no system of recording the various visits made during the night, and I think it would be advisable if the electric clock system were introduced, as any establishment of this size should be kept thoroughly up to date.

Concerts, plays, and cinematograph entertainments are given for the amusement of the patients.

Ninety gentlemen take walking exercise within the grounds, fifteen are able to go for walks outside, and twelve are taken for carriage drives.

The books and registers are carefully written up to date.

28th May, 1913.

HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 19TH NOVEMBER, 1913.

When last inspected, on the 28th May, 1913, there were on the books of this institution the names of 96 gentlemen under certificates and 13 voluntary boarders. Since that date 11 certified patients and 5 voluntary boarders were admitted, 7 of the former and 3 of the latter were discharged, and 5 and 1, respectively, died, leaving 95 certified patients and 13 voluntary boarders.

As regards one patient, irregularities have, unfortunately, to be noted—this gentleman having been admitted and detained for a period of ten days without a valid order and medical certificate, contrary to the provisions of the Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 123, section 14. Furthermore, in contravention of section 16 of the same Act, a notification was not sent to our Department within two days of admission. These irregularities have been suitably noticed.

The causes of death assigned in the six cases which terminated fatally are respectively exhaustion, chronic cystitis and exhaustion, pulmonary tuberculosis, dementia and congestion of the lungs, alcoholism and heart failure, and general paralysis with cerebral hæmorrhage.

The general health of the institution is stated to have been otherwise very good, and there have been no serious casualties within the period under review.

There is no record of seclusion, but one patient was restrained by means of the strait jacket on two occasions, for a total period of five hours, owing to violence. It had, however, been ascertained previously that another gentleman was several times secured in his chair by means of a leather strap, as, owing to his feebleness and restlessness, it was feared that he might fall and injure himself. It was pointed out at the time that this constitutes mechanical restraint, and should have been recorded as such, but an assurance was given during the present visit that such restraint has not been resorted to since.

The patients seemed to be generally contented, and no complaints deserving mention were received. Almost all were suitably and neatly dressed, but in the case of a very few gentlemen more attention to tidiness of attire would be desirable. One gentleman was not seen, as he was out walking on parole. Only one was seen in bed. Five patients are returned as epileptics and one as actively suicidal, and all these are under special observation.

All the patients, except nine, are able to take some outdoor exercise, and five are allowed outside the grounds on parole, while eight enjoy carriage drives. Amusements are provided in the form of concerts, theatricals, and magic lantern entertainments, and eleven gentlemen find some useful occupation at housework.

The bedrooms and dormitories were found well kept and cheerfully decorated, and I was glad to notice some improvement in the beds, though the sheets are still changed only once a fortnight. In one or two of the lavatories there was a somewhat offensive smell, but they are otherwise in very fair order. The dayrooms were cheerful and properly kept, as were the refectories, where the tables were laid for dinner, and presented a neat appearance.

In several places hanging-hooks were observed, which involve a certain risk, those in bedrooms being especially objectionable. They should be replaced by wardrobes or enclosed in cupboards without delay.

The new Chapel is approaching completion, and will be a handsome building. Divine Service in the existing Chapel is attended by about 90 patients.

The various books and registers are written up, with the exception of the Register of Mechanical Restraint, as previously noted. The case-books are carefully kept up to date by Dr. O'Connell, the Resident Medical Officer.

19th November, 1913.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL AND ST. EDMUNDSBURY.

INSPECTED ON 1ST AND 2ND JULY, 1913.

Since these two institutions were last visited, in December, 1912, 26 patients (7 gentlemen and 19 ladies) have been admitted; 2 gentlemen and 10 ladies have been discharged, and one gentleman and 4 ladies have died, leaving on the books at this date the names of 129 (40 gentlemen and 89 ladies) certified patients.

To-day one lady was absent on leave, and eight ladies and one gentleman had gone to reside at the sea-side for some weeks.

All the others were seen in the course of my visit, and found in a highly satisfactory condition, and it was evident from their appearance and surroundings, that they continue to be treated with every kindness and consideration.

The deaths were all due to natural causes, viz.:—broncho-pneumonia, Addison's disease, acute tuberculosis, senile melancholia, and exhaustion.

The general health has been excellent, no casualties of any kind have occurred, and no escape has taken place.

Restraint or seclusion has not been employed in the treatment of any patients.

Divine Service, which is celebrated within the institutions, is attended by 11 gentlemen and 37 ladies, while 9 ladies and 4 gentlemen go to churches in the neighbourhood.

For the amusement of the patients indoor and outdoor games are provided, such as tennis, croquet, bowls, billiards, cards, etc., and also music and concerts.

Twenty-five ladies and 14 gentlemen are taken out for drives in the country, and 14 ladies and 5 gentlemen enjoy walks.

Amongst the improvements carried out since last visit, I may mention the erection of two handsome stained-glass windows in the front corridors of St. Patrick's, which have also been papered, painted, and re-floored.

The Case-books, both at St. Patrick's and St. Edmundsbury, were found as usual carefully written up to date, and afford much information regarding the progress of the cases.

2nd July, 1913.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL AND ST. EDMUNDSBURY.

INSPECTED ON 19TH AND 20TH DECEMBER, 1913.

The numbers on the register of these institutions on the 1st and 2nd July, 1913, the dates of the last inspection, were 40 gentlemen and 89 ladies, total 129. Since then 20 patients have been admitted, 12 discharged recovered and 3 not recovered, and 3 have died (from carcinoma, acute lobar pneumonia, and cerebral hæmorrhage, respectively), leaving 131, or 38 gentlemen and 93 ladies. The admissions include one gentleman who came as a voluntary boarder, but subsequently had to be placed under certificates. One lady of the above was not seen, being absent on trial.

The general health of the institutions has been excellent, and neither serious casualties nor escapes have taken place, nor has seclusion or restraint been resorted to in treatment.

The patients were suitably dressed, and as usual afforded evidence of receiving proper care and kindly treatment, no complaints of a reasonable character having been received. One lady, who was removed by her relatives at their own risk during the visit, did not impress me as being a suitable case for discharge. Ten patients were confined to bed, and eight are stated to be under special observation, the numbers in residence including two epileptics and two actively suicidal cases, as well as one general paralytic.

One lady is allowed out on parole, and 17 take walking exercise, while 43 enjoy drives. Concerts and variety entertainments are given for the patients' recreation, and the usual indoor and outdoor games are available, including billiards, tennis, croquet, and howls, the average number joining in the amusements being 67; while 4 gentlemen do some gardening, and 32 ladies find occupation in sewing or housework.

The ministration of religion is well provided for, and 51 attend Divine Service in the institutions, while 13 go to church outside.

The various sittingrooms, dormitories, and bedrooms in both institutions were found in excellent order, and the diningrooms suitably appointed for the different classes of cases who use them.

Some of the patients were seen at dinner, which appeared to be of good quality and was served with due regard to social usage.

Some papering and painting has been carried out since last inspection; the front corridors at St. Patrick's Hospital have been carpeted, and other improvements are in progress. The new wing at St. Edmundshury is being re-roofed.

Dr. Cecil Rutherford having recently been appointed Assistant Medical Officer to an asylum in England, his place at St. Edmundshury has been taken by Dr. J. A. Small. An additional night-nurse has also been appointed.

The registers were found in order, and the Case-books continue to be creditably kept, and afford useful and interesting histories of the various cases.

20th December, 1913.

ST. VINCENT'S INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

INSPECTED ON 4TH FEBRUARY, 1913.

When last inspected, on the 2nd August, 1912, there were on the register of this institution the names of 113 ladies. Since then 7 ladies have been admitted and 9 discharged, while one death occurred from pneumonia at the age of 65, leaving 110 resident.

Notwithstanding the advanced age of some of the patients, the general health of the institution has been good in the interval, and only two of the ladies were seen in bed, one having been recently admitted in a debilitated state.

There were no serious casualties since last visit, but two patients succeeded in effecting their escape. One was only a few hours absent, but the other, having caught cold, had to be left with her friends until the third day.

There is no record of restraint or seclusion.

The patients were neat in their attire and were suitably clad, and as usual bore evidence of receiving care and attention, none making any complaints deserving of notice.

Nearly all were seen at dinner, which appeared of good quality, and was properly served, efforts being made, by means of flowers on the tables and otherwise, to render the appointments bright and cheerful.

Mass is celebrated daily at the institution, and about 84 patients are able to attend on Sundays, and several every day. None of the ladies, however, now go to church outside.

Carriage drives are enjoyed by about 35 ladies, while about 16 are taken for walks outside the grounds. Some 48 occupy themselves with sewing, knitting, fancy-work, and painting, and a few do some light house-work. Books, papers, and periodicals are provided as usual, as well as games; and various entertainments, including dances, music, and two performances by outside artistes, have been given for the recreation of the patients.

Some painting, papering, and renewals of furniture have been effected since last visit, and an additional emergency exit and staircase have been erected for use in case of fire, and provide further security for the patients occupying one wing. The whole establishment is in its customary good order, and every effort is evidently made to render the various bedrooms and sittingrooms bright and cheerful.

The numbers of the staff remain as before. Dr. J. Murphy continues to act as Visiting Physician, and the temporary appointment of Dr. F. X. Callaghan as his assistant has been extended.

As stated in previous reports, however, we consider a whole-time medical officer essential in an institution of the size of St. Vincent's, if everything possible is to be done to promote the recovery and ensure the well-being, especially of recent and acute cases. Unfortunately there are, we understand, very grave difficulties in the present instance in arranging for such an officer, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case; and, should these prove insuperable, we think that, in view of the excellent general management of the institution, a whole-time medical officer might be dispensed with, if it could be arranged not to admit such recent or acute cases as, from their nature, are likely to benefit from continuous specialised medical treatment.

The various books and registers were written up to date, and a better modern form of Case-book has been adopted, the notes in which, it was satisfactory to observe, showed decided improvement upon those in the older books.

4th February, 1913.

ST. VINCENT'S INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE

INSPECTED ON 14TH JULY, 1914.

I visited this institution to-day, and, as usual, found it in excellent order. From my own observation, as well as from the views expressed by many of the patients, they appeared to be treated with every care and kindness.

The dayrooms and dormitories were found in excellent order, being clean, bright, and comfortably furnished. The beds and bedding were in a satisfactory condition.

Since the date of last visit, on the 4th February, 1913, five ladies have been admitted; two have been discharged; and two have died, leaving on the books at this date the names of 111 ladies, all of whom were seen by me in the course of my visit, with the exception of one who was absent on trial.

The deaths were due to natural causes, viz.:—valvular disease of the heart, at the age of 67, and pneumonia, at the age of 81.

The general health has been good; no one was confined to bed at the time of my visit.

No serious casualty or accident has occurred, and no restraint or seclusion has been employed in the treatment of any patient.

Religious instruction continues as heretofore; a Roman Catholic chaplain visits the institution daily. About 80 ladies are able to attend Divine Service on Sundays, and about 30 on week-days.

Carriage drives are provided for 36 ladies, and 12 go for walks outside the grounds attached to the institution. Concerts, dances, and cinematograph entertainments are given for the amusement of the patients; many occupy themselves at painting, fancy needlework, etc., and some few interest themselves in gardening.

I think it would be advisable if instruction were given to the members of the staff in the working of the hydrants, and also if occasional fire-practice took place.

The case-books and registers were found written up to date.

14th July, 1913.

STEWART INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

INSPECTED ON 18TH JUNE, 1913.

Since last inspection, on the 2nd December, 1912, when there were on the register of this institution the names of 74 patients (35 gentlemen and 39 ladies), eight patients have been admitted, and the same number discharged, while two ladies died, leaving 72, or 33 gentlemen and 39 ladies, all under certificates.

The causes of death are given as cerebral softening, and senile decay, respectively, and both patients had reached an advanced age.

Since last visit the general health of the establishment is stated to have been good, and no serious casualty is recorded, nor has restraint or seclusion been resorted to.

One gentleman effected his escape, but was brought back the same evening.

All the patients were seen, and only one was confined to bed when visited. They included two epileptics, two general paralytics, and one actively suicidal case, who was under special observation. No complaints worth mention were received, and indeed the patients seemed as contented as their mental state would allow, and bore evidence of receiving kindly care and attention. They were suitably dressed, and neat in their attire, with the exception of one gentleman, to whom attention was called.

Four patients are allowed on parole outside, and ten within the grounds; all but seven are able to take some exercise, and about twenty go for drives; while cricket and hockey, billiards, weekly dances, card parties, and variety entertainments, form a source of healthy amusement.

Fifty-three patients on the average are stated to be able to attend Divine Service in the institution, and five outside.

The sittingrooms were well kept, and the bedrooms and dormitories also in excellent order, while the condition of the beds left nothing to be desired.

Two additional bathrooms have been completed since last visit, and the bathing arrangements are now very satisfactory.

Since last visit Dr. Dods has left, and Dr. Drury now acts as Assistant Medical Officer.

The various books and registers are upon the whole properly kept, and it may be said in general that the condition of both patients and institution is highly creditable to the staff.

IMBECILE DEPARTMENT.

The numbers on the register at last inspection (2nd December, 1912) were 71 male and 43 female patients, total 114, since when six have been admitted, and the same number discharged, while two died of phthisis, and broncho-pneumonia, respectively, leaving 112, or 69 males and 43 females, of whom two, one of each sex, were absent on trial.

Except a small outbreak of scabies, which has now been got under, no epidemic visited the institution in the interval, nor is any serious casualty recorded. Two patients were confined to bed when seen. Twenty are epileptic.

The patients bore evidence of receiving care, and appeared in general cheerful and contented.

Fifty are able to attend Divine Service on an average, and two go to an outside place of worship.

Such of the healthy patients as cannot walk are carried or wheeled out on fine days, and three enjoy drives, while the number usefully employed in or out of doors is 49, including 20 at house-work.

I was glad to observe a decided improvement in the state of the beds, which are better kept, and are now provided with under-blankets, except those used by uncleanly patients.

The dormitories and dayrooms were clean, but the latrines on the ground floor, which are used by day, were decidedly offensive, and should be provided with automatic flushing arrangements, so that they may be washed out every half-hour, and not only twice daily by hand as at present.

The registers were found up to date, but the case-book notes are still scanty.

18th June, 1913.

STEWART INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

INSPECTED ON 16TH DECEMBER, 1913.

On the date of the last inspection (18th June, 1913) there were on the register of this institution the names of 33 gentlemen and 39 ladies, total 72, all under certificates. Since then 9 certified patients have been admitted, 7 have been discharged, and 3 died, leaving 71, or 32 gentlemen and 39 ladies, of whom two ladies are absent on probation with the sanction of this Department, and one on pass. Two ladies were also admitted as voluntary boarders, and are still in residence,

one of whom is a suitable case to continue on that footing. The second, however, is exceedingly depressed, and in view of her mental condition and the possible risks attending it, should be placed under certificates.

The causes of the three deaths which occurred since last inspection are given as general paralysis in two cases, and pellagra in one.

The only serious casualty appears to have been a sprained wrist, resulting from an accidental fall.

There have been no escapes, and in no case was mechanical restraint or seclusion resorted to.

With the exception of the two ladies on trial, and one who was out on pass for the day, all the patients were seen, and as usual showed evidence of good treatment and of contentment, no complaints worth mentioning being made. They were suitably and, in general, neatly dressed, though a little more attention to tidiness would still be desirable in the case of a few of the gentlemen. Only one patient was confined to bed, and the general health of the institution seemed good. There were but two epileptics, and no patients considered to need special observation.

Sixty-five patients, on the average, are able to take some outdoor exercise, and 10 go freely about the grounds on parole, while three are allowed beyond the grounds. The number who enjoy carriage-drives is no less than 36, while about 18 occupy themselves with housework or needlework. Weekly dances and cinematograph or variety entertainments monthly have been given for the amusement of the patients.

Divine Service is held weekly, and an average of 43 patients are able to attend, in addition to which clergymen visit the institution every fortnight. Six go to Church outside.

The sittingrooms were cheerful and in good order, and the dining-rooms were well appointed.

Most of the patients were seen at dinner, which was of good quality, and neatly served, and was partaken of in an orderly manner, and with apparent relish.

The condition of the bedrooms and dormitories was in general excellent, but in a very few instances sufficient care had not been exercised in changing soiled bed coverings. In the main, however, the state of the institution was quite satisfactory.

The Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Drury, left since last visit. His successor is to take up duty early in the new year, and meanwhile Dr. Rainsford is assisted by a Clinical Clerk.

The statutory books and registers, including the Case-books, are carefully written up to date.

IMBECILE DEPARTMENT.

The numbers on the register of this department are 113 (74 males and 39 females), as against 112 (69 males and 43 females), when last inspected, on the 18th June, 1913. Since then 10 were admitted, 5 were discharged, and 4 died, the causes of death being returned as pulmonary tuberculosis in two cases, and chronic bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia, each in one.

The general health has otherwise been good, and there were no serious casualties.

The patients appeared cheerful, contented, and well cared, and are kept occupied as far as their mental state will allow. Six work on the farm, two with the carpenter, and two with the engineer; ten are employed at mat-making, and a large number assist in the indoor

work of the institution, while others are engaged in knitting, repairing mattresses and baskets, and such like useful occupations. Almost all take outdoor exercise, and they participate in the amusements of the Mental Hospital Division, as well as in the weekly religious services, at which 86 are able to be present, while 3 go to Church outside.

The dormitories were found in good order, and the beds clean and well-kept, more under-blankets being now provided, although they are still wanting in some of the beds used by uncleanly patients. The dayrooms were also clean, and it is satisfactory to find that automatic flushing arrangements have been provided in all the latrines since last visit.

Some improvements have also been effected in the kitchen, and the institution in general is in excellent order.

The various books and registers are carefully kept up to date.

16th December, 1913.

VERVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 26TH FEBRUARY, 1913.

On the date of the last visit there were on the register the names of 40 ladies; since then 7 have been admitted and 3 discharged, while one died of cardiac syncope, leaving 43 in residence.

The general health of the institution is stated to have been very satisfactory in the interval, and neither casualties nor escapes are recorded.

All the ladies were seen, and their appearance indicated that they receive due care and attention, while their general demeanour was one of contentment, and very few complaints were made—none of a reasonable character. Four ladies were seen in bed—two suffering from bodily illness, one from acute agitated melancholia and one from puerperal insanity.

One epileptic and one actively suicidal case are being kept under special observation.

Seclusion has not been resorted to since last visit; but in two cases mechanical restraint, by means of the strait jacket, was used on one occasion each for half an hour and an hour respectively, owing to violence and attempts at self-injury.

The ministrations of religion continues satisfactory, and 30 ladies are able to attend Divine Service in the institution, while six go to Church outside.

Sixteen ladies go for motor and carriage drives, 17 enjoy country walks, while about 26 are able to take part in the amusements provided, which, since last visit, included concerts and dances, as well as music and games. In addition, some 15 ladies employ themselves at knitting, crochet, housework, and similar occupations.

The dormitories, bedrooms, and dayrooms were found very clean, and in good order, but one dormitory is rather overcrowded.

Since last inspection a dormitory has been enlarged, and some papering, painting, and renewals of furniture carried out.

Nearly all the patients were seen at dinner, which seemed of satisfactory quality, was neatly served, and was partaken of in an orderly manner.

The staff now consists of a head nurse and six nurses by day, and three night nurses. The Matron deserves all credit for the satisfactory manner in which the patients and the institution are kept.

The various books and registers are up to date, and the notes in the Case-books carefully written by Dr. A. W. Clarke, who now has medical charge of the institution.

26th February, 1913.

VERVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 24TH OCTOBER, 1913.

The number of ladies on the register at the date of the present inspection is 44, all under certificates; 11 having been admitted since the last statutory visit, on the 26th February, 1913, while 7 were discharged, and 3 died, the causes of death being given as pulmonary tuberculosis, puerperal mania and peritonitis, respectively.

The general health of the institution in the interval appears to have been satisfactory, and no serious casualties took place.

Seclusion has not been resorted to, but three patients are recorded as having been so violent and unmanageable as to require restraint by means of the strait jacket, on four occasions in all, for a total period of six hours.

The patients, all of whom were seen, afforded evidence of being well and kindly treated, and no complaints deserving special mention were received. They were suitably dressed, and, with a few unimportant exceptions, were neat and tidy in their attire.

Three ladies were confined to bed, but in two instances only temporarily. One case is epileptic, and four actively suicidal, but it appears that none of these are under special observation, which should be arranged for in the case of the actively suicidal patients at least.

Thirty ladies are able to attend Divine Service at the institution, which is visited by a Roman Catholic clergyman on Sundays and holidays, while a Protestant Episcopalian clergyman occasionally sees any of his own faith. Seven patients go to Church outside.

All but one are able to be out in the grounds, and some are taken for country walks, while twenty enjoy motor drives. Croquet and tennis have been played during the summer, and pic-nics are also given occasionally, while some of the patients are taken to the theatre, concerts, and other entertainments, in addition to which six find useful employment at housework and sixteen at sewing and knitting.

The patients were seen at dinner, which seemed of good quality, and was neatly served, with a due regard to social usage.

The various bedrooms and sittingrooms are very clean, and in excellent order, and the latter bright and cheerful, while the beds are comfortable and properly cared; in fact, the condition of the whole house is creditable to the Matron.

No structural alterations or improvements have been carried out since last visit.

The staff consists of eight nurses by day and two by night, in addition to the Matron.

The statutory registers and books were found to be carefully written up to date.

24th October, 1913.

WOODBINE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 21ST FEBRUARY, 1913.

On my visit of inspection to-day I found the same five ladies in residence. All are in good health. The house is kept clean and in good order, and the patients appear to receive kind care and attention. The same trained nurse is still in charge.

The books are written up to date.

21st February, 1913.

WOODBINE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 27TH AUGUST, 1913.

No changes have taken place amongst the patients since last visit, the same five ladies being still in residence. All were seen, and were neatly and suitably dressed. They appear to be well cared for, and have enjoyed good health through the summer.

One patient goes to Church occasionally, and the others are visited by a clergyman now and then.

Two go for frequent walks outside the grounds.

No complaints worth mention were received.

The sittingrooms and bedrooms were found neat and tidy, and the beds well attended to.

The trained nurse remains on.

The books are written up to date.

27th August, 1913.

WORKHOUSES.

ABBEYLEIX WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 18TH APRIL, 1913.

There are only two males and two females classified as of unsound mind in this workhouse. I found them to-day properly dressed, clean, and comfortable.

Both men are usefully employed.

The beds and bedding were all found in a satisfactory condition.

The male closet requires more attention, being dirty at the time of my visit.

18th April, 1913.

ANTRIM WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 14TH OCTOBER, 1913.

The inmates of this well-kept workhouse who are classed as insane include one man and four women, all of whom are accommodated in the infirmary, except one woman, who sleeps in the body of the house. The man and two women are able to do some work, and all but one attend Divine Service. All were suitably dressed, and fairly neat.

The accommodation in the infirmary consists of a comfortable day-room and dormitory on each side, all very clean and well-kept, and the latter provided with good spring beds, hair mattresses, and pillows, and proper coverings, all in good order. There were, however, no under-blankets. The bathing arrangements were of modern form, and the sanitary accommodation, where not already fairly up to date, is about to be replaced.

The body of the house, though not quite so good in structure and fittings, was very clean, and the beds similar to those in the infirmary, except that only one sheet is allowed. There is an excellent new bath, and the inmates here, as elsewhere in the workhouse, are bathed weekly. The sanitation, however, is of the old privy form, and it is to be hoped that it will shortly be modernised.

A new diet scale has recently been adopted, and is a good one. Three, at least, of the above patients are also allowed extras.

28th October, 1913.

BAILIEBOROUGH WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 8TH OCTOBER, 1913.

The lunatic ward of this institution is a stone-flagged room on the ground floor, and, though rough, is not without a certain degree of comfort. It was occupied by three women, classed as mentally unsound, two of whom were confined to bed, one being epileptic.

The beds were old wooden ones, with hair mattresses laid over straw ticks, and were fairly clean; but spring beds, such as are in use elsewhere in the house, should be substituted.

A night chair is provided, and the patients use a portable bath as often as is considered necessary, but with no regularity.

Two other women of the same class (one of whom does some work and goes to Church) live in the body of the house, where they occupy a clean, cheerfully decorated dayroom, and sleep in a dormitory on the first floor, which was also very clean and well-kept, and was furnished with good iron spring beds, having hair mattresses, feather pillows, and under-blankets, but only one sheet each. These were in excellent order, but the bed coverings provided seemed rather light. It was stated, however, that the dormitory is warmed by a fire in winter. These women are bathed weekly in a fixed bath, but no water is laid on. The sanitary accommodation is of the old-fashioned, unsatisfactory kind, consisting of buckets and privies.

There was also an imbecile woman seen, who is not, but should be, classed. She assists with the work of the fever hospital, and is accommodated there.

No male inmates are classed as insane.

The women were decently dressed, and cleanly in appearance.

The dietary, as shown by the scale, is good, and those in the lunatic ward receive a liberal supply of extras.

13th October, 1913.

BALLYMENA WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 17TH OCTOBER, 1913.

When last inspected, on 8th November, 1912, the number of inmates of this workhouse classed as lunatics was 84 (including one male in the infirmary). Since then 7 patients, all chargeable to the Union, have been admitted to the lunatic wards, 8 were transferred to Antrim Asylum, while 13 (10 belonging to Belfast) died, leaving 70, or 40 males and 30 females, in which are again included one male permanently and a second temporarily accommodated in the infirmary. These patients are classified as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maintained by Antrim Asylum Committee under the Act 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67, section 9,	26	—	26
Maintained by Belfast Asylum Committee under same Act,	8	29	37
Chargeable to the Union,	6	1	7
Totals,	40	30	70

The numbers have thus been reduced by 14.

The patients were comfortably clad, except that some men of uncleanly habits had not yet been provided with flannel vests; and, upon the whole, they were tidy. A few are allowed to remain in bed for part of the day, and one paralysed man is unable to rise at all.

Twenty-five attend Divine Service, but the chaplains appear to visit them only occasionally.

About 29 are able to do some useful work, including, it is satisfactory to note, more of the women than formerly.

According to the last daily report available, 28 males and 10 females were taken walking beyond the respective yards, the former for two hours, the latter for four; but the remaining patients who are able to be out of doors appear to be restricted to those small and dreary enclosures.

The dayrooms, though rough, poorly furnished, and lacking in cheerfulness, were clean and in good order, and some attempt has been made to improve their appearance by means of pictures, though none have as yet been placed in that chiefly used by the women, the walls of which, however, were brightly coloured. Some papers were provided on both sides. In the diningrooms, the tables were decently covered with white table-cloths, and an effort seems to be made to follow civilised usage in the service of meals.

The dormitories were cleanly kept, and the beds, on the whole, properly attended to, while the sanitary and lavatory accommodation were in fair order; but the baths were shabby, and somewhat dilapidated.

The dietary continues as before.

The staff upon the female side has been reduced, and now consists of two paid nurses by day and one by night, the numbers being the same as on the male side. In neither case can they be considered

sufficient, while the expedient of supplying the place of an absent nurse or attendant by a sane inmate from the other part of the work-house is scarcely one to be commended. The small staff, however, appear to do their best for the patients under present conditions; and, upon the whole, some improvement in the surroundings was perceptible.

31st October, 1913.

BALLYMONEY WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1913

There are no insane wards in this workhouse, only one male patient, and two women being classed as mentally unsound, though an epileptic idiot girl, seen in the infirmary (where one of the women is also at present housed), should be added to the list. The other two live in the body of the house.

It is satisfactory to state that the accommodation is much better than the average, and its condition creditable to the officials. Although the dayrooms and dormitories on the ground floor are only tiled, and the former somewhat gloomy, both were found cleanly kept, and the latter are furnished with excellent spring bedsteads, hair mattresses, and proper coverings, all very clean; while modern sanitary accommodation is within reach, and proper fixed basins and baths with hot and cold water laid on are provided, the patients being bathed weekly.

It might, however, be suggested that feather or hair pillows be substituted for chaff in the body of the house, as is already done in the infirmary, where the various sanitary and other arrangements are also of modern form, and no less than three trained nurses are in charge.

The dietary shown by the scale is excellent both for the house and the infirmary, without taking into account the extras allowed in the latter, and altogether this workhouse is evidently under enlightened management.

19th September, 1913.

BALLYSHANNON WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1913.

The only patients in this workhouse classed as of unsound mind were three idiot boys, all of whom are cared for in the infirmary, though one sleeps in the body of the house at present. All are of uncleanly habits and require frequent hathing, but one is able to help in carrying coal, and goes to church. The two boys who were up and about were fairly well cared for as regards their attire. The wards in which they live are cheerful and well kept, but in the case of one patient who is partially crippled and confined to bed, the bedclothes were very much soiled.

A good bath with hot and cold water is provided, but the sanitary accommodation leaves much to be desired.

All three patients appear to be liberally dieted, as they are stated to receive extras in addition to the ordinary hospital dietary.

4th September, 1913.

BANBRIDGE WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 15TH MARCH, 1913.

There are in this workhouse seventeen inmates (eight male and nine female), who are classed as of unsound mind. Of these four females and six males suffer from congenital mental infirmity, and five females and two males from acquired insanity. Two women and one man are also epileptic, and one epileptic seen is not included in the above numbers, not being mentally affected.

Only two of each sex are usefully employed, but five males and three females attend Divine Service.

Two idiot boys, and several other patients, were seen in bed.

There are no special lunatic wards, all the patients being accommodated in the infirmary, except two men and one woman, who live in the body of the house.

Most of the wards in the infirmary are light and airy, and the beds, both there and in the body of the house, are excellent, consisting of iron spring bedsteads, fitted with hair mattresses and feather or hair pillows, though without under-blankets. They were generally clean and well kept, but in two instances the mattresses were found wet, and evidently, from the stains on others, more care is required in this particular.

Some of the rooms were not too clean or well ventilated, and there is considerable need of whitewash; while one ward needs plastering as well as increased light. A cell with two beds is not large enough for that number, and a large dormitory, formed from part of the dining-hall, is gloomy, has a flagged floor, and the beds here are not so neatly kept as elsewhere in the infirmary. Except in the body of the house there are no dayrooms.

The sanitary accommodation is somewhat primitive, consisting of pail privies for day use, and buckets and a few night-chairs at night, and for the sick.

The baths are movable, and most of the water has to be carried, but it is stated that the patients get a bath weekly.

For exercise small yards are used, but in summer the patients are taken out into one of the fields.

The patients appear to be liberally treated in the matter of extra and special dietary, regarding which no fault can be found.

19th March, 1913.

BANDON WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 6TH MAY, 1913.

Some improvement has been effected in the state of the insane inmates of this workhouse since it was last visited, on the 15th December, 1909, as, instead of being kept in cells, they are now accommodated, fairly comfortably, in the infirmary.

One man and three women were seen, none of whom were epileptic. The women include one congenital and two senile cases, and two are permanently confined to bed. The two patients able to be up and about were fairly neat and tidy, and looked well fed. The man does a little work.

The fixed diet for inmates of this class seems meagre, but I was informed that a number of extras are ordered by the doctor.

The beds were very clean, and all were fitted with wire mattresses, and furnished with under-blankets. Some of the upper mattresses were of straw, which should be replaced by hair or fibre, and provided with water-proof sheets when required.

It is unsatisfactory to find that no proper bath arrangements are fitted in the infirmary, the only accommodation being a portable bath, and the inmates appear to be very seldom bathed. Patients of this class, when physically strong enough, should have a bath at least once a week.

The sanitary accommodation is very primitive, especially on the female side; on the male side water closets are provided off the ward, but were not in very good order.

23rd May, 1913.

BANTRY WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 6TH MAY, 1913.

There were in this workhouse five females (including two children) classed as of unsound mind, all of whom were accommodated in the hospital. Three were cases of congenital mental defect, one was a senile dement, and the fifth was a case of chronic insanity, who retains sufficient intelligence not only to do some ordinary work, but also to help in the industrial teaching. None of the five are epileptic. Two are able to attend Divine Service.

The beds, all of which were of straw, only one being fitted with a wire mattress, were fairly clean, but some were untidy, not having been made up, although the visit took place in the afternoon. They were provided with under-blankets and feather pillows, but it is to be hoped that the Guardians will speedily substitute proper spring bedsteads and hair or fibre mattresses for the antiquated articles in use.

Only portable baths are available, but I was assured that the children are bathed daily, the rest weekly.

The sanitary accommodation for the use of the healthy by day is bad, and opens off the yard.

The dietary, as shown by the scale, is upon the whole satisfactory.

24th May, 1913.

BELFAST WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 18TH OCTOBER, 1913.

The numbers in the imbecile department of this institution included 35 males and 28 females, total 63, on the date of inspection, while the epileptic wards housed 41 males and 39 females, total 80, some of whom at least were mentally affected. All classes were comfortably clad and fairly neat. A few were confined to bed.

The two imbecile dayrooms, though rather cheerless, were very clean, but the floor of the female dayroom requires renewal, and the opportunity should be taken to replace the tiles by boards or wood blocks. All the dormitories were very clean and well kept, and were furnished with good beds, also in satisfactory order, and each provided with a draw-sheet.

The sanitary and bathing arrangements are of good modern form, and in proper condition, but it would be desirable if the lavatory basins and bath at present on the ground floor of the male department could be shifted to the upper floor, so as to be close to the patients' dormitory.

About 40 mental patients and 56 epileptics—a very fair proportion—find useful occupation, some at mat-making, knitting, crochet or embroidery, others at house-work and cleaning the walks, while two children of the former class and four of the latter go to school. All patients who are able are stated to be taken walking in the outer grounds for about two hours daily, which is the more desirable, as the respective yards, which are used by both classes of patients, are dreary and devoid of outlook.

The Chaplains visit frequently, but only about 12 of the mentally unsound attend Divine Service, although some 40 epileptics are able to do so.

There was one nurse on night duty on the female side, instead of two, as at the date of last inspection, otherwise the number of the paid staff continued as before.

No change has been made in the diet scale since last visit, and all the above patients were on the infirmary dietary.

3rd November, 1913.

CAHIRCIVEEN WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 9TH MAY, 1913.

Only four patients of the mentally unsound class were seen in this workhouse, of whom three—two men and one woman—are comfortably accommodated in the hospital. One man, however, is epileptic as well as delusional, and is violent when having seizures; in fact he recently broke the nose of another inmate. He should be transferred to the Asylum. The other man suffers from mild dementia, and the woman is an imbecile.

The hospital was cheerful and well kept, with good modern beds, but it may be suggested that under-blankets would add to the comfort of the patients.

Excellent sanitary accommodation opens off the wards, and the bath arrangements are modern. Only cold water is laid on, however, and hence systematic bathing of the patients does not appear to be carried out with such regularity as is desirable. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the Guardians will take steps to provide a proper hot water supply.

None of the patients in hospital are able to work, or to be present at Divine Service; but a male imbecile, who sleeps in the body of the house, works well, and is able to attend to his religious duties.

This patient's bed, though clean, was not very comfortable, and the sanitary, bathing and other arrangements in the body of the house are by no means satisfactory, in fact there are no proper baths at all, and the inmates must make shift with foot-baths.

28th May, 1913.

CALLAN WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 17TH APRIL, 1913.

On my visit to this workhouse to-day I found nine of each sex classified as of unsound mind, one being a little girl of about eleven years of age.

The male and female lunatics have separate wards of their own, and do not associate with the other inmates.

Six women were confined to bed, mostly owing to old age and debility.

On the female side the dormitory was clean, as were also the beds and bedding, but the old straw ticks are still in use in this institution, and, if the Guardians could see their way to provide hair mattresses and spring beds, it would be a great comfort to those old and feeble patients who are constantly confined to bed.

The exercise yard is very small and confined, and a storeroom is badly wanted.

On the male side six of the inmates were in bed, and the remarks with reference to the beds and ticks apply also to this side of the institution.

The paid attendant should take more care of those under his charge as regards their cleanliness, as to-day I found one man in bed filthy and covered with feces, and his shirt and sheets wet.

New flush water closets are in course of construction on both the male and female sides of the house.

The dormitories would be improved by being plastered, and the male bath by being painted.

17th April, 1913.

CASTLEBAR WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 20TH JUNE, 1913.

Since last visit, in September, 1912, no change has taken place amongst the inmates classified as of unsound mind in this workhouse. I found them to-day clean and comfortably dressed, and they appear to receive proper care and attention.

The beds and bedding on the female side are good and comfortable, but some of those on the male side are of the old wooden type. I hope, however, to see them soon replaced by the Lawson-Tait pattern.

Electric light is at present being installed throughout the institution, and will add much to the comfort of those in it.

A bathroom for the males and females is much required.

At the time of my visit the four males were engaged at useful outdoor work, and three of the four females at house-cleaning.

The diet scale appears sufficiently good.

20th June, 1913.

CASTLECOMER WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 18TH APRIL, 1913.

I visited this workhouse to-day. There are no females resident who are classified as of unsound mind. One imbecile boy, of about nine years of age, is the only male so classified.

Although wet and dirty in his habits, I found him clean, and he appears to receive proper care and attention.

18th April, 1913.

CASTLEDERG WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.

This workhouse contains three inmates classed as mentally unsound, all of whom are housed in the infirmary. They include a crippled man reared in the workhouse, who is probably somewhat feeble-minded, and two weak-minded women, one a congenital case. All were comfortably and fairly neatly dressed, and seemed to be well cared for, and all are able to attend to their religious duties, while the man and one woman do some light work. They appeared to be suitable cases to remain in the workhouse.

Two were accommodated in wards on the ground floor and one upstairs. The wards were clean, but required painting and decorating, and the beds were of the antiquated pattern, with straw ticks, which should be replaced by modern wire mattresses. The bed-clothes, however, were sufficient and clean. Owing to the want of any proper bathing facilities, baths are only given about once a fortnight instead of once a week, as is usual in institutions, and the provision of proper accommodation for bathing requires the attention of the Guardians. The sanitation is also quite out of date, and should be replaced by modern arrangements, and indeed the whole institution, though cleanly kept, showed signs of dilapidation in places.

The three patients are generously treated as regards extra articles of diet to supplement the ordinary dietary shown by the scale.

4th September, 1913.

CASTLETOWN-BEREHAVEN WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 7TH MAY, 1913.

This workhouse, though rough in its appointments, was found clean and well kept. There is no special lunatic department, the three males and six females classed as insane being accommodated in the infirm wards, except one old woman who was in the hospital.

The patients (three of whom appeared to be congenital cases) seemed clean in person, and in general fairly neat and tidy in their dress; but two would not wear shoes or stockings, and the clothes of one man were untidy and soiled, though sufficiently warm. Under-blankets and excellent coverings are provided for the beds, which were clean and in good order; but, with one exception, the mattresses were of straw, on old-fashioned bedsteads. It is to be hoped that

wire-spring bedsteads and hair or fibre mattresses will be gradually substituted, and that waterproof sheets will be provided in the case of uncleanly patients.

The floor of the men's dayroom requires repair, and should be hoarded.

The three men are usefully employed, and one woman does a little house-work.

Four patients attend Divine Service.

The sanitary accommodation consists of the usual antiquated privies, and of huckets for use at night. For the latter at least a few night-chairs should be provided.

There are no fixed bathing arrangements, and the patients only get a bath every fortnight or three weeks in summer, and not at all in winter, portable baths being used. The provision of proper bathing accommodation, so as to facilitate the usual weekly baths, should receive the early attention of the Guardians.

The dietary is sufficient in quantity, but seems monotonous.

27th May, 1913.

CLOGHEEN WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 14TH APRIL, 1913.

I found to-day four males and three females classified as insane in this workhouse.

On both the male and female sides a paid attendant is in charge.

I found the bed-clothing and sheets clean; the latter are changed once a week.

One male and two females assist in house-cleaning.

The diet appeared good; meat is given for dinner every day.

14th April, 1913.

CLONMEL WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 17TH APRIL, 1913.

I visited this workhouse to-day, and found eleven women and nine men classified as of unsound mind. All of these were in hospital, with the exception of three females and one male.

Both males and females have separate wards of their own, which were clean, and are kept in good order.

The females have good iron spring bedsteads of modern type, and hair mattresses, but in the male dormitory the beds are without springs and the ticks are all of straw. As there are only eight men in the hospital, a small outlay would enable them to be provided with beds similar to those on the female side. I trust, therefore, that the Guardians will take this matter into consideration in the near future.

The patients were suitably dressed and clean, and they seem to receive every care and attention.

Each patient gets a bath every week, and both bathrooms are supplied with hot and cold water.

The sheets and bedding were found clean.

17th April, 1913.

CORK WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 22ND NOVEMBER, 1913.

Since the date of last inspection, on the 16th November, 1912, 104 males and 101 females have been admitted; 96 males and 78 females have been discharged, of whom 75 were sent to the Cork District Asylum, and 29 have died, leaving on this date 109 women and 35 men in the lunatic wards of this workhouse.

The dayrooms and dormitories were found clean, well kept, and in good order. One of the female dormitories has been greatly improved since last visit by enlarging the windows, and this room is now bright and well ventilated.

The bed-clothing on both sides was found clean, sufficient and properly kept. The beds on the male side are modern and good, but those on the female side are of the old type with straw ticks. I understand that these are to be gradually replaced, but the proceeding is very slow, as none appear to have been introduced during the twelve months under review.

Both the male and female patients gave evidence of receiving due care and attention, being clean, tidy, and suitably dressed.

Nearly 70 of the women are daily employed at various forms of work, such as knitting, sewing, laundry, etc. Of the men, 14 are employed at house-cleaning, but we should like to see them engaged at outdoor labour on the farm and garden.

Many of the old feeble women, who are unable to get about by themselves, have to remain for long periods sitting on wooden chairs. If some of the females could be employed in making cushions for the use of these old women, it would add much to their comfort.

Some members of the Ladies' Visiting Committee very kindly supply books and magazines for the females, and if they would extend their generosity to the males also it would be a further kindness.

Divine Service is attended by 70 of the women and 26 of the men. The diet scale appears sufficient.

22nd November, 1913.

DELVIN WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 9TH JUNE, 1913.

In this workhouse there are four males and three females classified as of unsound mind.

Two of the males were in the hospital, but not confined to bed. They were both clean, and appeared to receive due care and attention. One, an imbecile boy, was dressed in women's clothes, as, owing to dirty habits, it was stated to be impossible to keep him clean if he wore trousers.

These cases are bathed as often as necessary.

All the beds and bedding were found clean.

The three women and two men in the body of the house were decently dressed and fairly clean.

There is no bathroom for this class, and the women are bathed in a tub in the laundry once a week. The provision of a bathroom would not entail very great expense, and I think the Guardians would do well to consider the matter.

The closet in the female yard was not clean, and requires more attention. It would be much improved by being whitewashed.

The diet scale appears sufficiently good.

9th June, 1913.

DINGLE WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 13TH MAY, 1913.

Only one male, an imbecile, is classed as insane in this workhouse. He is housed with the infirm patients, and has his meals with the rest. There are, however, six female insane, not including an epileptic girl who is merely stupid when attacked by seizures, and these occupy a dormitory and dayroom in the infirmary. All but one were in bed when seen.

The accommodation provided is rough, but in good order, and although only primitive wooden beds, with straw ticks and pillows and devoid of under-blankets, are provided, they were clean and well kept, and in the case of patients of dirty habits waterproof sheets were furnished.

Although only portable baths are available, I was assured that the patients are bathed weekly or oftener, and they certainly gave the impression of receiving care and attention.

The sanitary accommodation is of the usual unsatisfactory type—a dirty privy opening off the yard—but night-chairs are provided in the ward.

The worst feature is the yard or airing-court used by the patients, which is cheerless, shut in, and devoid of outlook, while the windows of the fever hospital open into it at a short distance from and opposite to those of the infirmary—an arrangement not free from risk of infection.

The dietary, as shown by the scale, is adequate.

It is to be hoped that the Guardians will endeavour to bring the bedding, sanitation, and other arrangements more up to date than they are at present.

29th May, 1913.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 10TH JUNE, 1913.

Several important improvements have been effected in the male lunatic department of this workhouse since the last inspection, on the 10th May, 1912. Two of the wards to which exception was taken on that occasion have been re-floored in maple, and large windows have been broken out on each side, rendering the rooms bright, cheerful and airy, while the old straw beds have been removed, except in the case of a few children's cots. Many of the beds have double mattresses—which are necessary for comfort in the absence of spring bedsteads—and I was assured that all will be gradually so equipped.

The bathing accommodation has also been improved, and two new water closets have been placed in a more convenient situation off the wards. There are, however, only three closets altogether for some 74 patients, and this number being insufficient, at least one additional closet should be provided. The airing-court remains as before, and the "sane" epileptics use the yard set apart for healthy inmates.

No improvements have been made in the female department, and a number of beds have been placed in the women's dayroom, which are occupied by sane inmates at night. This unhealthy arrangement should be discontinued, and the windows of the dayroom enlarged, as suggested in a former report.

The dormitory at the back of the dayroom, which is occupied by epileptics, continues deficient in light and air, and is devoid of any proper sanitation. At all events night-chairs should be provided, and it would be desirable to place one or two water closets in the large yard.

The dormitories and dayrooms on both sides were well kept, and the condition of the beds as regards cleanliness was, upon the whole, satisfactory.

Since last inspection 347 patients were admitted to the lunatic departments, 201 were discharged, 75 transferred to the Richmond Asylum, and 66 died, leaving 162, or 74 males and 88 females. There is thus an increase of five in the numbers, which include 33 epileptics classed as "sane" (though it is often doubtful how far they can be accurately so described), and 26 "insane epileptics." Only 6 were stated to be congenital imbeciles, but if their histories were known the number of these cases would certainly be much larger.

Sixty-one patients were confined to bed when seen.

Sixty-six patients are usefully employed, but only 46 are stated to be able to attend Divine Service.

The paid staff remains as before—*i.e.*, two by day and one by night on each side. A larger number would certainly be desirable, although they are assisted by 24 sane inmates.

The patients were in general clean and neat in their attire, and evidently receive as much attention as the circumstances allow.

17th June, 1913.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 24TH APRIL, 1913.

Notwithstanding the transfer of 58 patients to the Richmond Asylum since last inspection, on the 9th May, 1912, the number of patients in the lunatic wards of this workhouse has increased from 198 (77 male and 121 female) at that date to 202 (80 male and 122 female), and there seems but little prospect of any great reduction in the accommodation required in the workhouse for patients of this class. Under these circumstances it is incumbent on the Guardians to consider without delay the really serious state of dilapidation into which many of the buildings have fallen. Apart from their unsuitable character, overcrowded state, and the risk of fire, they are in such a condition structurally as to involve danger to life in the event of a high wind. It is to be hoped that this matter will receive immediate attention.

Since last inspection 233 patients have been admitted to these wards and 100 discharged, in addition to those transferred to the Richmond Asylum, while 71 died.

Of the numbers remaining, 8 men and 7 women are classified as insane epileptics, and 43 are stated to suffer from congenital mental weakness.

Seventy-four patients were confined to bed when visited, and 63 are stated to be uncleanly in their habits. On the other hand, 59 are usefully employed, and 111 are able to attend Divine Service. All gave evidence of kindly treatment, and the women were very neat in their attire; the men fairly so.

The dilapidated state of the oldest of the buildings has already been referred to, and the women's dayroom is particularly bad in this respect, while the old female dormitory continues to be overcrowded. Considering their structural state they were not ill-kept, and the newer buildings were neat and tidy, and the beds in general satisfactory, though in some instances more attention might be paid to the changing of sheets and pillow-cases. Some of the mattresses also would require re-covering, and no further steps appear to have been taken to replace the old straw beds remaining by modern wire mattresses.

In view of the employment of a number of women patients at laundry work, the present position of the drying-room is most unsatisfactory, as, owing to its distance from the laundry, the patients are exposed to all the inclemency of the weather when carrying the clothes to and fro, and cannot be kept under proper supervision. Furthermore, the door of the women's enclosure has always to be kept open, with consequent risk of escapes. The erection of a drying-room adjoining the laundry is, therefore, much needed.

The dietary, as shown by the scale, appears satisfactory.

An additional untrained night attendant has been appointed, but the numbers of the day staff remain as before, and, as noted in last report, cannot be considered adequate.

1st May, 1913.

DUNFANAGHY WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.

One man and three women are classed as insane in this workhouse, but another man was seen whose mental condition is at least doubtful. All were accommodated in the body of the house except one bedridden old woman who was in the infirmary. The man and one woman do some useful work, and two are able to go to church occasionally.

The infirmary was comfortable and well kept, and the patient's bed consisted of a hair mattress on a good modern spring bedstead, and was provided with an under-blanket. The dormitories in the body of the house, however, though clean, were primitive in their arrangements, having flagged floors, and being furnished with old wooden beds and straw ticks, unprovided with under-blankets. It is to be hoped that in the interests of cleanliness and the comfort of the inmates, the Guardians will shortly replace these antiquated articles with proper modern beds like those in the infirmary. The very old-fashioned sanitation (buckets in the wards by night and

privies by day) also require attention, and there is urgent need for suitable bathing accommodation, as I was actually informed that after being washed in a portable bath on admission the inmates are never bathed again. Even one bath fixed in some central position would be better than nothing.

The dietary, as shown by the scale, cannot be considered liberal, the healthy patients receiving only half a pound of bread and half a pint of milk for dinner on four days a week.

15th September, 1913.

ENNIS WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 30TH OCTOBER, 1913.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Act 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 67, Section 9, four male patients are maintained in this workhouse under a contract with the Ennis Asylum Committee, and besides these there are 31 men and 28 women in the lunatic wards.

Since last visit no improvement has taken place in the accommodation provided, and the females are still without a dayroom. They have, therefore, to take their meals in a dormitory, and on wet days have to occupy this same room. The male dayroom is very small and gloomy, but it has been improved by being whitewashed, as also have the dormitories, which were found clean and tidy to-day.

Since last visit a portion of one of the male dormitories has been partitioned off so as to provide a small cell, and it was stated that some excited and violent patients are here secluded during their attacks. We do not approve of this treatment in workhouses, and we are strongly of opinion that any violent patients should be transferred to the District Asylum.

Both the male and female patients were properly clothed, and appear to receive care and attention.

The bedding was clean and in good order. Forty-five of the patients are supplied with good spring bedsteads, but there are still some eighteen of the old type without springs in use, which we hope will shortly be replaced by the modern pattern.

The sanitary accommodation, which is out of doors, has been much improved by putting in new flush pans, and it is now quite satisfactory.

About twenty of the males and eight of the females are daily employed.

Two paid attendants are in charge on each side of the house.

The diet scale appears sufficient.

30th October, 1913.

GLENTIES WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.

Of the 18 inmates classed as mentally unsound, 5 males and 11 females are accommodated in the body of the house, and one of each sex in the infirmary. Three of these patients are epileptic, and one or two other epileptic demented were seen, who, as well as an idiot child, should be included in the above class. A one-legged epileptic demented was stated to be rough and inclined to violence, and it is at least doubtful whether this patient should not be sent to the Asylum.

The patients were comfortably dressed, and, with few exceptions, were neat in their attire. All but three attend Divine Service, and eight are usefully employed.

All receive a bath once a week or oftener, although only wooden tubs are available for this purpose, except in the infirmary, where there are portable baths. The desirability of providing proper bathing accommodation, with fixed baths, may be pointed out to the Guardians, as also the need for more modern sanitation, to replace the antiquated and inconvenient privies and buckets at present in use.

The dayrooms, dormitories, and wards were clean and well kept (some, indeed, have polished floors), and many of the beds were of good, comfortable, modern form, though in some parts the old straw ticks are still in use. These, it is to be hoped, will be gradually replaced, and an attempt should also be made to provide underblankets throughout, as is done in a good many of the beds at present, while, for the patients of uncleanly habits, mackintosh sheets should be furnished.

The dietary scale is fair, and one patient of each sex receives attendant's rations on account of the work done by them.

7th October, 1913.

INISHOWEN UNION WORKHOUSE (CARNDONAGH).

INSPECTED ON 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.

In this workhouse there were 23 inmates classed as insane, including 9 males and 14 females, one of the former being an idiot boy who lives in the female department. Two other weak-minded women were for some reason not classed.

With the exception of 4 women and 2 men, who are accommodated elsewhere, all the above occupy the "idiot wards," which consist of two small, cheerless, flagged dayrooms, each having several "cells" of the old unsatisfactory type opening off it, and three dormitories with boarded floors. Two cells on the female side contain two patients each, although not large enough for more than one. This should be discontinued—in fact it would be desirable to do away with the cells altogether, and to throw the whole available space into the dayrooms.

The bedsteads, with a few exceptions, were of the old pattern, and all have straw ticks, the cleanliness of which it is so difficult to ensure. The rooms and beds were, upon the whole, fairly clean, but some of the sheets were rather soiled, and two beds on the female side were wet, and had dirty tick-covers. More care is, therefore, necessary. The body of the house is better kept in these respects.

One paralysed woman is altogether confined to bed.

Only portable baths are available, and the sanitary accommodation is also primitive and unsatisfactory.

The patients were comfortably clad, and the women clean and neat in their attire, but some of them refused to wear hoots and stockings in summer.

Six of each sex are usefully employed, and 17 are able to attend Divine Service.

The dietary, as shown by the scale, is meagre, but it was stated that nearly all the mentally infirm get extras, which would certainly be needed.

7th October, 1913.

KANTURK WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 14TH MAY, 1913.

Twenty-two females and eleven males (including one boy) were seen in the lunatic wards of this workhouse, the numbers including sixteen congenital cases. Two epileptics were said not to be mentally affected except after seizures. One imbecile with troublesome tendencies was about to be transferred to Cork Asylum.

The female patients were clean and neat in their attire, the men not quite so tidy, though comfortably clad; all, however, gave the impression of being well cared.

The dayrooms have hoarded floors, and were clean, as were also the dormitories. The bedsteads were of the old wooden pattern, with straw ticks and pillows, all of which should be gradually replaced by more modern bedding; but under-blankets were provided, the coverings were good, and all were very clean and well kept. The dormitories were also provided with night-chairs.

The bathing accommodation leaves nothing to be desired—excellent new baths, with hot and cold water supply, having been installed on both sides, and the patients are regularly bathed once a week.

The outdoor sanitary accommodation, however, is still of the old-fashioned privy type, which it may be hoped will be eventually replaced by modern closets.

The men have a good large yard for exercise, but the women's is rather small.

It is satisfactory to note that a paid attendant is employed at night, as well as one by day, on each side.

Eleven patients do some work, three women being employed at laundrying, while all the men and twelve of the women are able to attend Divine Service.

I was informed that there is no fixed diet for these cases, but that the doctor orders special diet as he thinks fit.

Although some of the fittings of this workhouse are still rough, its condition and that of the patients seen is creditable to the officials connected with it.

30th May, 1913.

KENMARE WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 8TH MAY, 1913.

The condition of the insane in this workhouse and the accommodation provided for them unfortunately leaves much to be desired.

Fourteen mentally unsound inmates were seen, ten male and four female, but for some reason four males and three females were not so classed, though some of them bad cases.

The above numbers included at least six cases of congenital mental defect (one being an epileptic idiot boy, aged 13), while three in all were also epileptic. Two of the males were stated to have tendencies to violence, and these at least should, in my opinion, be transferred to the Asylum.

The female patients were neat in their dress, the men's clothing rather shabby, though warm.

A few are able to do some work, and attend Divine Service.

The flagged dayroom used by the men was in need of whitewash, dreary in appearance and deficient in ventilation. The concrete floor of the women's dayroom, which is also gloomy, requires repair.

Three male patients, who are uncleanly in their habits (and would certainly seem more suitable cases for an Asylum than a workhouse) occupy a small concrete-floored dormitory with the attendant. Their beds consist of straw ticks, barely raised above the floor on a kind of wooden grating, and the coverings of all three ticks were wet when seen; no sheets of any kind were provided; the blankets were very much soiled, and the straw, as I was informed, is changed only once a week. The room, as may be imagined, had a very offensive odour.

The attention of the Guardians must be strongly called to the inhumanity of keeping human beings in such conditions, and they should take immediate steps to remedy them, by providing proper spring bedsteads, with mattresses protected by means of waterproof sheets, and a due supply of clean bed-coverings. The remaining patients are better off, some of the beds being of modern form with fibre mattresses, though some are antiquated and have only straw ticks. They were, however, provided with sheets and under-blankets, and, with one exception, were fairly clean.

The sanitary accommodation is also unsatisfactory, consisting of old privies off the yards, which, as I was informed, are cleaned out only every three months. For night use a bath is employed, except in one ward where there is a night-chair.

The bathing arrangements are, if possible, still more inadequate, a single portable bath having to serve for the whole establishment, both men and women. So far as I could gather, some of the dirty patients are only bathed once a month, and those who are not unclean in their habits, perhaps once in six months, or not at all. So uncivilised a state of things at this date is little short of astonishing, and calls insistently for reorganisation.

The diet scale may be considered satisfactory.

28th May, 1913.

KILMALLOCK WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 14TH APRIL, 1913.

There are at present twenty-one men, eighteen women, and one little boy classified as insane in this workhouse.

On my visit to-day I found the dayroom and dormitory allocated to the females clean, and also the beds and bedding, but some of the bedsteads were broken, and require attention.

The women were clean and fairly tidy, and appear to receive due care and attention. One paid female attendant is in charge. Each patient gets a bath every week. Four women assist at house-cleaning, and about twelve are taken out for walks on the farm when the weather permits.

On the male side the paid attendant should exercise more care with regard to the bedding. I found several dirty sheets, and one wet mattress. The dormitory and dayroom were clean, but the floor of both is rotten, and in a bad state. Some of the bedsteads are also broken.

I received a complaint from a man who is paralysed, and who was lying on a mattress near the fire in the dormitory, there being no easy chairs for such cases. He stated that when being taken out to the exercise yard he was accidentally hurt and knocked about, as there was no suitable means of carrying him. If the Guardians could see their way to provide a chair for such cases, it would certainly be an advantage.

The diet scale appears poor, and should, I think, be improved.

14th April, 1913.

LIMAVADY WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.

This workhouse contains 19 patients classed as insane, viz.:—8 men and 11 women, or two more than when last visited, on 5th October, 1911. These include a female patient boarded out by the Londonderry District Asylum Committee, under the Act 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 67, Section 9. Two of the women are epileptic as well as mentally unsound.

The patients looked healthy and appeared to be well cared. The clothing of the women was neat, that of the men fairly so. Ten of the patients (including all the men) were stated to be usefully employed, and 17 go to church. All are bathed weekly.

The various apartments were well kept and clean, as were also the beds, with one exception; but it was regrettable to notice that nothing has yet been done to remedy the defects to which attention was called in the last report, no improvements having been effected in the primitive and unsatisfactory sanitary and lavatory arrangements, while most of the patients still sleep in the old-fashioned straw beds, which are so difficult and troublesome to maintain in cleanliness. As other parts of the workhouse are furnished with good spring beds, it is to be hoped that the Guardians will lose no time in improving the accommodation of the lunatic department in this respect.

It may be also pointed out that the male patients seem to be given only one sheet each, and that not more than one patient should occupy a single room, as is the case in one of the cells on the female side in which two patients sleep.

23rd September, 1913.

LISBURN WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 18TH OCTOBER, 1913.

There were only two non-epileptic mentally defective inmates in this workhouse—a boy and a girl. The latter, who is able to do some work and to attend Divine Service, was living in the infirmary, which was comfortable and in good order, the beds, as well as the sanitary and bathing arrangements, being upon the whole satisfactory and well kept. Eight female epileptics, not classed as insane, occupy a ward and dayroom on the ground floor of the infirmary, the latter of which had been recently re-painted, but the dormitory

requires to be freshly done up. All the epileptics go to Church, and all but one are usefully employed. A mentally defective male epileptic was also seen in bed in the infirmary, in a clean and cheerful ward. All the above were suitably clad and neat.

The male imbecile was cleanly and fairly comfortably accommodated in the body of the house, but the state of his clothing left a good deal to be desired. He attends Divine Service, but can only be got to work spasmodically.

The dietary, as shown by the scale, is good, and properly varied.

3rd November, 1913.

LISTOWEL WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 15TH MAY, 1913.

The insane department of this workhouse consists of two small dormitories for the men, opening into a small and somewhat prison-like yard, and a large dormitory for the women. The dormitories, which have boarded floors, are used both by day and night, and in one of the men's rooms the attendant lives, cooks his meals, and sleeps—an undesirable arrangement. The various rooms were, on the whole, in good order, but the women's ward is overcrowded.

The beds and bedding were satisfactory, except that no under-blankets are provided, and they were clean and well kept. The bedsteads were of the modern spring type, and furnished with fibre mattresses, the bedding being kept neatly rolled up in the daytime, thus ensuring proper airing.

Night-chairs are provided in the dormitories, and for day use there are modern wash-down closets opening off the yards.

The women's yard, though larger than that for the men, is narrow, shut in, and cheerless; and, in fact, the impression given by both is one of confinement. An attempt should be made to allow more liberty in suitable cases.

The patients classed as insane number 25—6 males (two of whom are epileptic) and 19 females (5 epileptic). Both sexes were fairly well dressed, the women especially, and gave evidence of being as well cared for as the circumstances permit.

Several of the women were confined to bed, and only two seem to do any work, helping a little in the ward. One or two men also do a little, but none of them attend Divine Service, though five women are able to do so.

The patients are stated to receive baths at least once a week, and there are fixed baths, provided with a cold-water supply. It would be well if hot water could be laid on also.

The dietary, as shown by the scale, is on the whole fair.

There is only one paid attendant on each side, who sleeps in or just off the ward. For the six men this may, perhaps, suffice, but to expect one woman to look after nineteen insane females, five of whom are epileptic, both by day and night, and to wash their clothing in addition, is, to say the least, unfair to both attendant and patients. It is to be hoped that the Guardians will lose no time in remedying this serious defect by the appointment of an additional attendant. Considering the circumstances, the condition of the patients and wards are creditable to the present staff.

4th June, 1913.

MILFORD WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.

The lunatic department of this workhouse consists of a small, rather dreary, dayroom, with a flagged floor on each side; but whereas the two women patients occupy at night a clean and fairly neat dormitory, with a boarded floor, the two men are accommodated in old flagged cells, one of which, though quite too small for two, is also occupied by the same inmate attendant. All the beds were of the old wooden form, with straw ticks, and straw or flock pillows, but were clean, except that the quilts required changing. One of the men's beds, however, was very untidy, and the straw was stated to be changed only every two months on the male side, where I was informed that the patients are never bathed (though the women use a portable bath once a fortnight). One of the men certainly bore out this statement, as he was very dirty, but the other seemed better cared. The women were clean, and fairly neat in their attire.

The provision of proper sleeping accommodation for the male insane patients, of modern beds with hair or fibre mattresses for all, and of some sort of bathing arrangements which would enable the cleanliness of the patients to be attended to with reasonable convenience, demands urgently the attention of the Guardians, which may also be called to the antiquated nature of the sanitary accommodation.

Three patients do some work, and two go to church.

The infirmary dietary, which is used by the two female patients, is meagre, but is supplemented with butter in one case. That for the healthy inmates is somewhat better.

15th September, 1913.

MILLSTREET WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 14TH MAY, 1913.

Of the four men and thirteen women in this institution who are classed as of unsound mind, three of the former and twelve of the latter are accommodated in the infirm wards, while one man and one woman are kept in the hospital, the latter owing to epileptic seizures.

Amongst the above are seven cases of congenital mental defect, three being also epileptic, and one dumb.

Five engage in some useful work, and seven attend Divine Service.

The dress of the male patients was comfortable, and fairly clean, that of the women clean and neat; and, although only portable baths are available, I was assured that the patients are bathed once a week.

Fixed baths, with hot and cold water, would be desirable.

Both dormitories and dayrooms were clean and in excellent order, and the former are furnished entirely with good modern iron spring bedsteads, having hair mattresses and fibre or feather pillows, and on the female side under-blankets, in which respect the workhouse

compares favourably with most similar institutions in Ireland. It might, however, be suggested that under-blankets would add to the comfort of the male inmates, and that it would be well to place a night-chair in each dormitory. The dayrooms are rather scantily and roughly furnished, and have only brick or concrete floors.

The sanitary accommodation consists of cleanly kept latrines opening off the yards, which latter are of good size.

The dietary may be considered fairly satisfactory, as shown by the scale.

On the whole I was favourably impressed with the state of this workhouse, although improvements are desirable in the matters noticed above.

30th May, 1913.

MITCHELSTOWN WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 14TH APRIL, 1913.

I visited this workhouse to-day, and saw five women and one man who are classified as insane.

The condition in which I found them was satisfactory. They were clean, comfortable, and suitably dressed.

The beds and bedding were also clean, but I should like to see the straw ticks replaced by hair mattresses, and the old wooden bedsteads by iron ones.

A bathroom is required, and more attention should be paid to the cleaning of the closet.

14th April, 1913.

MOUNTMELICK WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 18TH APRIL, 1913.

I visited this workhouse to-day, and saw fourteen women and eight men who are classified as of unsound mind. A paid attendant is in charge on both sides of the institution. The patients were generally clean and tidy, and appear to receive proper care and attention.

A bathroom is wanted on the female side, and the bath on the male side would be improved by being painted.

If spring beds and hair mattresses were supplied instead of the wooden bedsteads and straw ticks now in use, it would add much to the comfort of the insane in this institution.

The diet appeared sufficiently good; butter is given for both breakfast and tea.

The closet in the male yard is not kept clean.

18th April, 1913.

NENAGH WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 15TH APRIL, 1913.

In this workhouse there are twenty-one females and four males classified as being of unsound mind, and all were in the hospital except a man and two women.

The condition of the patients reflects credit on those in charge. I found them clean, tidy, and suitably dressed. The beds are of modern spring type, and all the bed-clothing clean and good.

The diet scale is ample; meat is given every day but Friday.

A good bathroom is provided on both the male and female sides, and a good water closet on the male side, but no water closet is provided for the women, night-chairs only being used. I should like to draw the attention of the Guardians to this matter. As they have a water supply in the institution, good flush closets could easily be provided, both for the females in hospital, and also for the body of the house.

Four women work in the laundry and at house-cleaning.

Five women suffer from epilepsy.

15th April, 1913.

OMAGH WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 14TH MARCH, 1913.

The only inmate classed as insane in this workhouse is a weak-minded woman who is housed in the infirm ward. She was tidily dressed, and had a comfortable bed provided with a hair mattress over a straw palliasse.

She is able to do small jobs, such as running messages.

Her diet is satisfactory.

19th March, 1913.

STRANORLAR WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.

Two inmates of each sex in this workhouse are classified as of unsound mind. Of these, two weak-minded men, who are able to do some useful work and to attend Divine Service, are accommodated in the body of the house, which is clean and well-kept, and provided with good modern beds. There are, however, only portable baths, and old-fashioned privies, and it may be hoped that the Guardians will see their way to introduce more efficient sanitation, as they have already done in the infirmary, which in this and other respects leaves little to be desired. The patients' clothing was comfortable, and fairly neat, and they receive a bath once a week.

The two women were confined to bed in the infirmary, one being paralysed. They bore evidence of being well cared for, and no fault was to be found with their accommodation, except that one had no under-blanket.

The men's dietary is excellent, but the dinner provided for the infirm seems meagre, although it is supplemented by some extras.

The condition of the whole institution produced a favourable impression.

7th October, 1913.

TIPPERARY WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 17TH APRIL, 1913.

In this workhouse twenty-six women and twenty men are returned as of unsound mind. They are kept in separate lunatic departments, and do not mix with the other inmates.

The sheds in which they live would be very much improved by being plastered. They are at present bleak and wanting in small articles, such as pictures, etc., which would add much to their general appearance of comfort.

The dayrooms and dormitories are kept clean. Good spring beds are supplied in all but nine cases, in which the old wooden type are in use, and I would like to see these replaced by spring ones. Hair mattresses are mostly used, but some few straw ticks still remain.

Both males and females were found clean, and get a bath about once a week. The bathroom requires to be lighted.

The water closets should be washed out every day with disinfecting fluid.

A store-room is badly wanted.

The diet scale is poor, and should be improved.

17th April, 1913.

TRALEE WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 10TH MAY, 1913.

The lunatic department of this workhouse consists of three wards, two for women and one for men, all of which are on the ground floor, and have boarded floors, and all are in use both by day and night. Some of the beds are of modern form, with spring bottoms and fibre mattresses, but in many cases the older bedsteads have still to be replaced, and most have only straw ticks and straw pillows. They are, however, clean and well kept, and it was satisfactory to note that under-blankets are provided.

The sanitary accommodation consists of latrines off the yard for the women, and modern wash-down closets for the men, but so many of the former are feeble or confined to bed that a few night-chairs should be provided for indoor use.

As regards the bathing arrangements, there is a general bathroom, with a fixed bath provided with hot and cold water. The male patients have a portable bath for the use of the feeble cases, but there is nothing similar for the women, for many of whom the distance to the bathroom is too great. Pending the fitting of a fixed bath in the women's department, a portable bath should at least be provided, as they have to make shift with a sort of wash over weekly, whereas the men receive a bath once a week at least.

Twelve women (some of whom were confined to bed) and eight men were seen in the lunatic wards, in addition to three women in the hospital. Three were epileptic. They seemed personally clean, and the women were fairly neat in their dress; but the men's clothing, though sufficient, left something to be desired on the score of cleanliness. They all appeared to receive care. Two women, who are troublesome about their food, would perhaps be better off in the hospital, both being confined to bed.

Six patients are able to do some work, while nine attend Divine Service.

All three patients in hospital are accommodated in the ward for skin diseases, one suffering from scrofula, the other two working there.

There is one paid attendant for each sex.

It would be desirable if some portion of ground could be set apart for the use of such of the insane women as are able to be out of doors, and would be better separated from the sane inmates, with whom they are now associated in a single yard.

The dietary, as shown by the scale, appears sufficient, and some of the patients are ordered extras.

29th May, 1913.

APPENDIX G.

CIRCULARS.

Circular relative to use of Disinfecting Fluid in Water Closets, &c.

OFFICE OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS,

DUBLIN CASTLE,

28th February, 1913.

Circular No. $\frac{196 \text{ MISC.}}{1913.}$

USE OF DISINFECTING FLUID IN WATER CLOSETS, &c.

SIR,

Some cases having occurred of patients in Lunatic Asylums dying as the result of drinking Disinfecting Fluid used in water closets and urinals, the Inspectors feel it their duty to call attention to this danger, and they would suggest the advisability of taking steps to insure that the following precautions are observed, if this has not already been done, viz.:—

1. The Fluid should be supplied to the Charge Attendant or Charge Nurse only of each Division, who should be held responsible for keeping it at all times locked up, and should personally take out the quantity required on each occasion.
2. Definite instructions should be given as regards the exact proportion in which it is to be diluted with water before use.
3. No patients should be allowed into the sanitary annexe while the Fluid is being used.
4. The closet pans and urinal channels should be flushed before patients are again admitted after the Fluid has been used.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JAS. SMITH.

The Medical Superintendent,

.....Asylum,

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APPENDIX H.

LIST of all District, Criminal, and Private Lunatic Asylums, and Institutions for the Insane in Ireland, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents or Proprietors thereof.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Asylums situated at	Counties and County Boroughs comprised in Districts.	Resident Medical Superintendents
Antrim, . . .	Antrim,	Samuel Graham, M.C.P.E.
Armagh, . . .	Armagh,	George B. Lawless, F.R.C.S.I.
Ballinacree, . . .	Calway and Roscommon, . . .	J. St. L. Kirwan, M.B.
Belfast, . . .	Belfast County Borough, . . .	William Graham, M.D.
Carlow, . . .	Carlow and Kildare, . . .	Thomas A. Greene, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Castlesbar, . . .	Mayo,	Francis C. Ellison, M.D.
Clonmel, . . .	Tipperary, North and South Ridings, . . .	Bagenal C. Harvey, L.R.C.P. & S., EDIN.
Cork, and Auxiliary Asylum at Foulsham, . . .	Cork, County and County Borough, . . .	J. J. FitzGerald, M.B.
Downpatrick, . . .	Down,	M. J. Nolan, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Ennis, . . .	Clare,	Francis O'Mara, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Enniscorthy, . . .	Wexford,	Thomas Drapes, M.B.
Kilkenny, . . .	Kilkenny,	Louis Buggy, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Killarney, . . .	Kerry,	Edward W. Griffin, M.D.
Lislickenny, . . .	Donegal,	E. E. Moore, M.D.
Limerick, . . .	Limerick, County and County Borough, . . .	Edward D. O'Neil, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Londonderry, . . .	Londonderry, County and County Borough, . . .	C. E. Hetherington, M.B.
Maryborough, . . .	King's and Queen's, . . .	Patrick Coffey, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Monaghan, . . .	Cavan and Monaghan, . . .	Thos. P. Condon, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Mullingar, . . .	Longford, Meath, and Westmeath, . . .	Laurence Gavin, L.R.C.P. & S., EDIN.
Omagh, . . .	Fermanagh and Tyrone, . . .	John Patrick, M.B.
Richmond and Portlaoine, . . .	Dublin, County and County Borough; Wicklow, and Louth, . . .	J. O'G. Donohue, L.R.C.P. & S.I. <i>Medical Officer in charge of Portlaoine Asylum.</i> —J. M. Redington, F.R.C.S.I.
Sligo, . . .	Lestrim and Sligo, . . .	Joseph Potts, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Waterford, . . .	Waterford, County and County Borough, . . .	James A. Oakshott, M.D.

THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Dundrum, County Dublin, . . .	All Ireland,	George Revington, M.D., Resident Physician and Governor.
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LUNACY—ENGLAND AND WALES.

SIXTY-SEVENTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

PART I. Statistics of the Insane. County and Borough Asylums. New Asylums sanctioned or in course of erection. Suicides and other Fatalities. Research in Mental Disease. The Mental Deficiency Bill, 1912. Registered Hospitals. Institutions for Idiots. State and Criminal Institutions. Licensed Houses. Single Patients. Lunatics in Work-houses. Prosecutions. Heroic Conduct of an Attendant and of a Nurse. The Royal Commission on Divorce. The Supplement deals with Scientific Research Work in Asylums in 1912, and contains a Report of an Inquiry held at the East Sussex Asylum.

H.C. 182 of Session 1913. Price 1s., post free 1s. 2d.

PART II. Statistical Tables :—Number and Distribution of the Insane generally, with separate Tables dealing with Pauper Lunatics ; Ratio of Reported Lunatics to the Total Population ; Assigned Causes and Associated Factors of Insanity in Various Cases ; Number of Epileptics and General Paralytics ; Number of Patients deemed Suicidal ; Number and Distribution of all Lunatics chargeable to various Unions and Parishes ; Number of Lunatics in County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, Licensed Houses and in Single Charge ; Expenditure as regards County and Borough Asylums ; Mortality ; &c. Entries by Commissioners at County and Borough Asylums. Minor Alterations in and Additions to County and Borough Asylums. Entries on Visits to Hospitals, Asylums, and Licensed Houses. Reports of Visits to Metropolitan District Asylums. List of Asylums &c., Index. 1913.

Price 6s., post free 6s. 4d.

SIXTY-EIGHTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

PART I. Report for 1913, and Supplement relating to the Scientific Research Work in Asylums.

H.C. 264 of Session 1914. Price 7d., post free 9d.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

ASYLUMS OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1909. Price 2d., post free 2½d.

SKETCH—GENERAL ARRANGEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS : PLANS AND PARTICULARS : ESTIMATES. Suggestions and Instructions issued by the Commissioners in Lunacy. With Illustrations. (1911.) Price 2d., post free 2½d.

WATER SUPPLY, DRAINAGE, and SEWAGE DISPOSAL. Practical Suggestions issued by the Commissioners in Lunacy. (1892.) Price 2d., post free 2½d.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, GENERAL RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF, and for the Performance of Vaccination. With an Instructional Memorandum. (1908.) Price 1s., post free 1s. 1d.

FEEDING AND CARE OF INFANTS. Instruction Card. (1906). Price 2d., post free 2½d. (10s. per 100, postage extra).

CITY OF DUBLIN. Report on the Sanitary Circumstances and Administration of the ; with Special reference to the Causes of the High Death Rate. (1907). Price 4s., post free 4s. 2d.

LUNACY—IRELAND.

THE
SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
(WITH APPENDICES)
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS
(IRELAND),

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1913.

*(Presented in compliance with the Acts 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, sec. 55;
5 & 6 Vic., cap. 123, sec. 35; and 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 107, sec. 21.)*

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